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KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON EUROMISSILES, PENTAGON 'HOSTAGES'

PM241523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 81 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Miliary-Political Review": "Western Europe--The Pentagon's Hostage"]

[Text] The more time which separates us from the December (1979) NATO Council session, at which its participants rubberstamped the U.S. plan to deploy a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the clearer becomes the sinister essence of that plan. According to the plan, 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles are to be deployed on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. No word games about "modernization," "arms upgrading" and the "dual decisions" of the North Atlantic bloc regarding these missiles can mask the fact that the implementation of the American plan turns Western Europe into the Pentagon's hostage and reduces it, as the distinguished West German public figure W. Borm put it, to the status of a "nuclear colony" of the United States.

It is known that for many years now approximate equality in nuclear weapons has existed in Europe between NATO and the USSR--approximately 1,000 delivery vehicles on each side. NATO has the American aircraft carrying nuclear weapons (F-111's and F-4's) deployed at airbases in a number of West European countries; FB-111 medium bombers; the aircraft carrying nuclear weapons (A-6's and A-7's) on board American aircraft carriers--over 700 units in all. We must also add the medium-range ground-launched ballistic missiles, missile submarines and bomber aviation of the U.S. allies in Europe--about 300 units in all. All these weapons have a range (radius of operation) of 1,000-4,500 km.

What is the United States seeking in insisting on deploying about another 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe? It is hoping thus to obtain a more than 50-percent superiority over the USSR in delivery vehicles. NATO's superiority in actual nuclear devices capable of being launched (or dropped) will grow even more. As a result the approximate equality of the sides' nuclear armaments in Europe will be substantially disrupted in favor of NATO. The United States and its allies will approach their treasured goal--to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

The Pentagon calls its medium-range nuclear facilities "theater weapons." But the new American missiles are strategic weapons with regard to the Soviet Union. For they are intended to strike against Soviet ICBM's and vitally important installations located in the USSR's western regions.

The deployment of the new medium-range missiles in locations in Western Europe would substantially change the prevailing strategic situation not only on this continent but throughout the world. The Pershing II missiles, as is known, have a range of 2,500 km and can hit the installations in the Soviet Union on which they are targeted just 5-6 minutes after launching. Cruise missiles take longer to reach their target but they can fly at low altitude, which, in the opinion of Western military specialists, hampers their detection by current radar equipment.

So why does the Pentagon need new and essentially strategic weapons targets on the USSR and its allies? For all the danger posed by the new missiles planned for deployment in Western Europe, they are merely part--and not the largest part--of the huge American strategic potential.

The point is that the main intention of the Washington politicians and military leaders is to attempt to reduce the force of the retaliatory strike against U.S. territory in the event of an aggression against the Soviet Union. To launch such an aggression using strategic weapons located in the United States means inevitably provoking a retaliatory strike against the country's own territory. But to unleash a so-called "limited nuclear war" in which primarily medium-range weapons based in Europe would be used against vital Soviet installations in another matter, they believe across the ocean. In that case the Soviet reply would be localized within the European Continent...

There is no need here to explain in detail the complete illusoriness of such calculations. It is important to stress something else. All the official remarks by American leading figures to the effect that the new missiles are intended to defend the West European countries and will help to consolidate their security prove in fact to be sheer deception. Concern for the security of the NATO allies seems to Washington to be by no means a matter of paramount importance. This was noted very accurately by French Prime Minister P. Maurois. "One fine day," he said, "Europe may prove to be for the United States merely a rung in...the escalation of violence, and not one of the chief goals of the latter's defense."

By striving to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe, Washington intends to solve not only purely military tasks but also political ones--how to bind the North Atlantic bloc allies more firmly to its military chariot and to make them submissive executor of its hegemonist schemes.

The new U.S. missiles will consolidate still further the right of the White House and the Pentagon to take very important military political decisions by themselves, without taking account of the allies' will or interests. The allies' voice will mean less and less to the United States, which will have extra opportunities to present its partners with faits accomplis. It will be enough for a button to be pressed across the ocean for the flames of nuclear war to flare up over Western Europe. This is why the public has perceived the NATO decision on the medium-range U.S. nuclear weapon as the transformation of the Western European peoples into Washington's hostages.

Italian Gen N. Pasti, who has held prominent posts at NATO headquarters and is now a member of the Italian Senate, has said on this score: "There is an interesting American expression to the effect that Europe is an 'expendable item'--in other words, an object used for a definite purpose, like a cartridge for a gun, for example. The gun (in this case the United States) remains unharmed while the cartridge (the European cannon fodder) will be destroyed in the event of conflict."

That is how the White House's loudly proclaimed "terrorism" and "supporting terrorism," Washington is itself preparing the mass death of the people it is turning into the hostages of its policy of confrontation. What does it matter to Washington that the intended sacrificial victims are its own allies!

The Soviet press, including KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, has more than once recounted the anger and indignation caused among all honest people by the U.S. plans. A particular explosion of indignation has swept Western Europe since U.S. President Reagan decided on the full-scale production of the neutron weapon since he is lowering the threshold of nuclear war, as they say--that is, he is making it more probable.

Intimidated by the scale of the struggle against the transformation of Western Europe into a nuclear powder keg and the struggle of the people's masses, whom the governments of a number of NATO countries can no longer ignore, Washington hurriedly sent an emissary, Secretary of State Haig, across the ocean. He was to assure the partners that the United States is following the letter of the NATO decision on "arms upgrading" and is on the point of embarking on talks with the USSR.

In West Berlin and Bonn, the transatlantic traveler encountered tens of thousands of angry demonstrators demanding genuine security, not "arms upgrading" or the neutron bomb. With the impudence characteristic of members of the present U.S. administration, Haig himself said, in effect, that talks with the USSR will "only be successful" when the NATO "missile decision" has been implemented and medium-range weapons have been "modernized." His West Berlin speech was steeped in the spirit of the worst cold war times. The palisade of preliminary conditions with which Washington is zealously surrounding the talks, which have still not begun, is being supplemented with outworks of the basest fabrications concerning the imagined "Soviet military threat" and vile slander against Soviet foreign policy.

The Soviet Union pits against the hysterical campaign unleashed by the U.S. ruling circles its firm and unswerving will for peace. The USSR is honestly and openly offering the United States a businesslike discussion of the vitally important question of ending the very dangerous arms race. In particular, our country is prepared to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country the day that talks begin on the crux of the matter provided that the United States declares that it too will not build up its medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe during the talks. The USSR is also prepared to resume talks on other questions connected with arms limitation and reduction--questions that have been frozen in recent years through the fault of the United States.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement during the meeting with British Labour Party leaders M. Foot and D. Healey was a new demonstration of the Soviet Union's love of peace. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expressed the opinion that the problem of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe can be solved, given good will. The Soviet Union, he said, has no intention of insisting on retaining all the missiles deployed in its western regions and may agree to reduce them. Only of course, if the Americans adopt a reasonable stance and if the question of implementing the well-known NATO decision is removed from the agenda.

Until this happens the greatest vigilance with regard to the actions of the forces of imperialism and reaction is demanded from all who value the interests of peace and the security of the people.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROWTH OF DANISH PEACE MOVEMENT

PM220813 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 September publishes on page 6 a 1,800-word Copenhagen-Moscow report by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and Yu. Kuznetsov under the headline "Denmark: Upholding the Right to Life." After describing a visit to Odense, the correspondents outline various aspects of the peace movement in Denmark, noting public support for the creation of a nuclear-free zone and protests against the U.S. neutron weapon decision. They cite various public figures and politicians, including the Danish Communist Party chairman, outline the history of the Danish antiwar movement and note the increasing "pressure from the NATO partners" for Denmark to allow the stockpiling of U.S. weapons. The report notes in conclusion that the Danish Government "must take into account the sentiments of broad strata of the Danish people" and that there is therefore a "growing awareness among the public and also among statesmen and politicians of the need to adopt effective measures aimed at limiting the arms race and eliminating arsenals of nuclear weapons, a realization that this aim would be well served by the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe."

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES HAIG CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGES

A comparison of the TASS Washington-datelined dispatch on U.S. Secretary of State Haig's statements on chemical weapons, published on page AA 1 of the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS dispatch published on page 4 of Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 September in the Morning Edition reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, penultimate line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...allies with using "chemical agents in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan."

These thoroughly false and groundless allegations ...

Paragraph two, line three, IZVESTIYA omits: ...UPI, for instance...of Haig's speech.

Paragraph three, line four, IZVESTIYA omits: ...Between 1961 to...that barbarous weapon...

Same paragraph, line seven, IZVESTIYA reads: ...with chemical grenades marked made in USA and use them...

IZVESTIYA omits paragraph five.

Paragraph six, line four, IZVESTIYA reads: ...assertions about the "threat posed by Soviet tanks to European peace" to justify a...

Same paragraph, penultimate line, IZVESTIYA omits: ...although the united...at the moment.

Paragraph seven, penultimate line, IZVESTIYA omits: ...at the early...an armed conflict.

IZVESTIYA omits paragraph eight.

Page AA 2, first paragraph, line two, IZVESTIYA omits: ...the demonstrators carried...of our lives."

Last paragraph, line one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...points out that "that demonstration was the most massive since the Vietnam war." According to the newspaper, "the participants in...

Same paragraph, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...of world tension."

PRAVDA REPORTS BREZHNEV MEETING WITH BRITISH MP

A comparison of the item entitled "UK Labour Party Leaders View Arms Race in Moscow" and subtitled "Meeting With Brezhnev," found on page AA 1 of the 18 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a TASS report headlined "L.I. Brezhnev Receives M. Foot and D. Healey" found on page 1 of the 18 September Moscow PRAVDA in Russian, reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits dateline.

Paragraph one, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...Leonid Brezhnev met 17 September in the Kremlin...

Page AA 2, paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...curbing of the nuclear arms race is...

Same paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe would...

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...limitation must be urgently resumed.

The common...

Paragraph three, line seven, PRAVDA reads: ...to reduce them. Of course, only on condition that...

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...committee Anatoliy Chernyayev, and aide to the leader of the Labour Party Thomas McCaffrey.

UN DISCUSSING SOVIET PROPOSAL BANNING ARMS IN SPACE

LD241248 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 24 Sep 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyas]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--The 36th U.N. General Assembly session in New York is discussing the Soviet Union's new, important initiative to prevent the turning of outer space into another field of the arms race and a fresh source of strained international relations.

The Soviet proposal "on the conclusion of a treaty prohibiting the placement in outer space of arms of any type", included in the session's agenda, has been prompted by the USSR's sincere desire to prevent the spreading of the arms race to and the military use of outer space and to make space a field of peaceful cooperation only.

Guided by the U.N. Charter and its aims of strengthening peace and international security, the Soviet Union has submitted for discussion at the United Nations a draft treaty binding states not to insert objects, carrying weapons of any kind, into an earth orbit, not to install such weapons on any celestial body and not to deploy them in outer space at all, including aboard manned reusable spacecraft.

In the meantime signs that space might be turned into an arena of the arms race are growing with every passing day. As before, the militarisation of space is being initiated by the United States. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said that the Pentagon gave priority attention to the development of modern types of armaments for active combat in outer space, including military satellite systems. In the past three years alone, layouts for respective research increased nearly two-fold.

Washington is actually stepping up preparations for full-scale warfare in space.

Research and development efforts in the use of outer space for military purposes have been given a boost since the Reagan administration took office last year. The new government adopted a policy for an unprecedented arms build-up, erosion of detente and further tension in Soviet-American relations. The Chicago TRIBUNE said that President Reagan was expected to proclaim the further development and improvement of the "shuttle" program, including perhaps the creation of manned earth-orbiting space stations to assure U.S. military presence in outer space, as the overriding national task.

SCIENCE JOURNAL reported the setting up at the Pentagon of a special department to work out the U.S. military policy in outer space and to draw up space programs for the U.S. military, which pose a serious threat to international peace and security.

Prominence is given to the reusable "shuttle" program which devoured more than 10,000 million dollars in the past ten years and which, according to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, is expected to become the chief element in U.S. military programs covering space. The newspaper Baltimore SUN disclosed that in the first stage the "shuttle" would be used for trying out in outer space sighting devices for new types of nuclear arms developed by the U.S. military-industrial complex.

In these conditions the Soviet Union strongly urges that space should for ever remain clear and free from arms and that it should not be allowed to become a new field of the arms race and a source of world tension. It is exactly these, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, that will be served by the conclusion of the international treaty prohibiting the placement in outer space of arms of any type. The Pentagon's ominous plans must be foiled.

AFGHAN SITUATION ASSESSED AT UN SESSION

LD231028 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 23 Sep, TASS--Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, reafirmed at the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly the readiness of his government to enter into direct negotiations with Pakistan and Iran with a view to normalising relations with them.

Speaking on Tuesday in the general political discussion, the minister stated that the DRA's delegation at the assembly has powers to start direct bilateral or tripartite negotiations with the delegations of Pakistan and Iran.

"We are ready to discuss ways and means for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan during the present session. I am calling on the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries to sit down at the negotiating table and start discussing matters of mutual interest without further delay. I am also inviting U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim or his envoy to attend such negotiations."

Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that the attainment of a political settlement, including the elaboration of international guarantees, would give an opportunity through agreement between the DRA and the Soviet Union to determine time for the withdrawal of the contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The minister stated that imperialist and hegemonist propaganda is busy spreading malicious slanders about the events in Afghanistan and around it, seeking to present the events as a threat to peace and stability in south-west Asia. They are nothing less than dirty strategems which are being resorted to with a view to diverting the attention of world public opinion from imperialist and hegemonist aggressive plans in Asia and other parts of the world.

As the minister emphasised, the general state of affairs in the country continues to consolidate. Organisations of people's power have been strengthened. The political and social foundation of the DRA's Government has been widened and strengthened.

Successes would have been still more impressive, he said, but for the continuing armed aggression from the territories of neighbouring countries, mainly Pakistan. The armed aggression and other forms of interference are inspired by U.S. imperialist and Chinese hegemonist circles. Those who have been deprived of their privileges as a result of the revolution in Afghanistan are busy recruiting mercenaries to fight the Afghan people.

The speaker recalled that in March President Reagan announced his government's intention to increase military aid to the so-called "fighters for the freedom of Afghanistan".

The CIA's secret operation, started on the Carter government's initiative, to assist the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, has become an open policy of the USA. The United States interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan grows and widens.

The events of the recent months convincingly showed, Shah Mohammad Dost said, that U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism count on the use of force, on stepping up the arms race, and on nuclear weapons. U.S. imperialism is trying to establish its dominance in the world by placing nuclear weapons in various regions of the world.

The U.S. militarists' activity, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf is particularly dangerous for the peoples of Asia, Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out. The Pentagon is in a hurry to create conditions for its "Rapid Deployment Force" and for permanent deployment of at least two aircraft-carrier groups in the area. Seven hundred million dollars have been allocated this year alone for the expansion and modernisation of U.S. naval and air bases on Diego Garcia Island. There is evidence that the Pentagon intends to use the bases for the storage of nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs. No wonder, the DRA's minister of foreign affairs said, the USA and its allies have torpedoed the work of the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean, connected with the plans to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

GROMYKO MEETINGS WITH UN DELEGATES REPORTED

Israeli Foreign Minister

LD250430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0339 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, had a meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir at the latter's request.

On the Soviet side it was stressed that the present expansionist course of Israel's policy, which is flouting the rights of Arab countries and peoples, is shortsighted. Israel is undermining its own position by continuing to occupy Arab lands seized in 1967 and by preventing the Arab people of Palestine from realizing their legitimate right to the creation of an independent state.

At the same time Andrey Gromyko indicated that there was a way to establish a just and stable peace in the Near East--a peace which would ensure an independent and secure existence for the states in the region, including Israel. The way to achieve this peace is though an all-embracing settlement which could be worked out, as the Soviet Union proposes, at an international conference. All interested parties should participate in the conference, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher

LD250502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0335 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed certain questions concerning bilateral relations at a meeting which took place on 24 September in New York. These relations are developing on the basis of the Moscow treaty and other agreements and accords reached during meetings at the highest level.

Special attention was given to the forthcoming visit of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Both sides expressed the resolve to do everything possible to ensure that the new meeting between the two leaders becomes a tangible contribution toward overcoming the current tension in the world and toward the further development of bilateral relations.

In the exchange of opinions on problems of international policy, including issues connected with the work of the current session of the UN General Assembly, the sides submitted their views on ways to resolve these problems and, above all, to ensure progress in the cause of military detente and disarmament. They expressed satisfaction with the accord reached between the USSR and the United States on the resumption in November of talks on questions concerning the limitation of corresponding nuclear arms in Europe.

During the conversation the ministers also touched upon questions pertaining to the work of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the member-states of the all-European conference. The ministers expressed themselves in favor of a successful conclusion to this meeting, which would lead the way for holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Finnish Counterpart

LD241727 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

During the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the ministers discussed a number of international issues, including questions of strengthening European security and prospects of talks for the creation of a nuclear free zone in the north of Europe, of the limitation of the arms race, disarmament and work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Views were also exchanged on some issues of Soviet-Finnish relations. Both sides noted with satisfaction their successful development on the firm basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1948.

Swedish Foreign Minister

LD242235 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has met today with Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten.

During the talk, which proceeded in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, views were exchanged on a number of international issues, including in connection with the work of the 36th UN General Assembly session. Main attention was devoted to prospects for strengthening peace and ensuring practical progress in lessening international tensions and disarmament.

Both sides have declared for continuing the process of detente and East-West dialogue, development of constructive cooperation between the countries of the European Continent.

In the course of the meeting were touched upon issues concerning the completion of work of the Madrid meeting of the states-participants in the all-European conference, in particular of the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In discussing issues pertaining to Soviet-Swedish relations was confirmed the mutual striving of the sides to develop consistently traditional mutually-beneficial cooperation in various fields.

Danish Foreign Minister

LD250132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2314 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has received Denmark's minister of foreign affairs, Kjeld Olesen. During the conversation the ministers discussed topical international problems, including those connected with the work of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly. The ministers stressed the necessity for applying all efforts to continue the policy of ensuring peace, the relaxation of tension and the resolution of international problems through negotiations. They expressed a desire to further the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the member-countries of the all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The ministers expressed confidence that the traditional goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Denmark would receive further development in the interests of the Soviet and Danish peoples, the consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

The conversation took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

WEINBERGER REMARKS CONFIRM U.S. MILITARIST COURSE

LD242043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep (TASS)--The United States does not intend to abandon its frantic militaristic course. This is proved by the speech of C. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, to the U.S. House of Representatives Budget Committee.

In our administration, the secretary of defense said, there was never any doubt about the need for the United States to "reestablish" its military might. The world in which we live, he cynically asserted, is not a place where the "irresolute" may survive, neither those who speak in favor of disarmament or for limiting activities. Developing this highly doubtful thesis, Weinberger came to the conclusion that the United States intends to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in the nuclear sphere, as well as in the sphere of conventional weapons. In saying this, the Pentagon chief did not hide from the legislators the final aim of these militaristic preparations by Washington, preparations for a "global war" with the USSR not limiting itself, as he said, to the planning of solely "short-term wars" in selected theaters of war.

According to Weinberger, the Pentagon is placing particular stress on stepping up the American military presence in such regions as the oil-rich Near East and southwest Asia. With this aim in view, a redeployment of military resources and forces toward these regions has been carried out, as has a program of strategic deployment of troops to southwest Asia in conjunction with a timely deployment of military equipment and stores there, as well as a modernization of military bases. As is known, the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Forces" are to be stationed in this region.

The chief of the Defense Department stressed that the present administration intends to expand the U.S. Navy, which is not only to support U.S. Armed Forces in West Europe but also to "threaten" the Soviet Union and its allies with the prospect of a "wider war" in such vitally important regions as southwest Asia. There are plans to build 2 new aircraft carriers, to modernize 4 battleships which will be armed with cruise missiles, to build 17 attack submarines also armed with cruise missiles, and 11 landing craft.

Weinberger confirmed that the Reagan administration does not intend to proceed further than the cosmetic reductions in the rate of military spending which have already been announced. Over 3 years these cuts will amount to approximately $13 billion in all. However, these cuts will be recouped with interest in the remaining 2 years of the "5-year military period" in accordance with the program to build up U.S. military might envisaged by the Reagan administration.

The colossal sum of $1.5 trillion has been earmarked for the implementation of this program. Weinberger criticized the NATO allies who, in his words, "are in many cases not making a fair contribution" to military preparations in their theaters of military operations.

The Pentagon chief also announced a cutback or slowdown in a number of military programs which have now proved to be less effective in military terms, the aim being to make savings. In a commentary on Weinberger's announcement that the Pentagon is dispensing with some B-52 bombers and "the oldest Titan nuclear missiles in the U.S. arsenal", the New York TIMES points out that this "is obviously the prelude to an announcement from the Reagan administration on a new "set' of nuclear missiles and bombers which is expected next week". In particular, the Washington POST writes that the Pentagon has asked the air force to make provision for the creation of a fleet of ultramodern B-1 bombers.

In an interview for the Voice of America, Weinberger unambiguously implied that Washington is now studying the question of reviewing international treaties and agreements banning the use of biological and chemical weapons and is preparing to expand its arsenal of these barbarous means for the mass poisoning of people.

Weinberger repeatedly returned to this question in connection with slanderous accusations that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Southeast Asia. In this regard the Pentagon chief threatened to respond with "the very same thing". He stated that the United States needs to possess some sort of "counterbalancing strength" in the sphere of bacteriological and chemical weapons, and that the United States "has already embarked on a path which will rectify this lack of balance".

Weinberger's interview confirms yet again that the monstrous lie about Soviet use of chemical substances was needed by the leaders of the American administration to justify their measures to build up the U.S. arsenal of chemical and biological weapons. It is well known that the United States is now implementing at full speed a program to create so-called binary chemical weapons.

IZVESTIYA OBSERVER SAYS U.S. STOCKPILING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD242050 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--Vikentiy Matveyev, a news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, draws attention today to the fact that the overseas sabotage and propaganda centres have recently had recourse to a fresh provocative manoeuvre. Striving to distract attention from the militaristic steps of the present Washington administration, which are a source of concern in the West, they are clamouring about the alleged use by socialist states of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Exposing the fabrications against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the observer stresses that the CIA's misinformation services are a source of such impudent lies.

Quoting the U.S. press, the observer points out that presently on the U.S. chemical weapons stocks are three million artillery shells, several thousand air bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines. The U.S. Army has 300 thousand tons of toxic agents, two thirds of this quantity being nerve gases.

There is irrefutable evidence, the article stresses, that the counterrevolutionary gangs, which are formed by the U.S. espionage-sabotage centres and sent into Afghanistan to operate there, use the chemical weapons manufactured in the USA.

The smokescreen set up by the militaristic circles of the USA will not conceal their actions and designs that are dangerous to the cause of peace, the newspaper IZVESTIYA concludes.

FRG Official

LD242052 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Sep, TASS--Answering an inquiry in Parliament, Willfried Penner, secretary of state to the FRG Defence Ministry, claimed that the U.S. force deployed in the FRG's territory stockpiled an allegedly "limited part" of toxic war chemical agents. He refused to name the places where the chemical weapons depots are stationed, the DDP said.

The pronouncement by the spokesman for the FRG Defence Ministry is clearly designed to conceal from the public the scale on which the American chemical weapons are stockpiled on the FRG's territory. Meanwhile, it has become known that the stockpiling has assumed an alarming scale. DER SPIEGEL magazine recently said that in Pirmasens area alone Americans have stockpiled 2,000 tons of nerve gases. This quantity of war gases can hardly be described as "limited", which the secretary of state to the FRG military department is trying to say.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST CONDUCTED IN NEVADA

LD242046 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 24 Sep, TASS--An underground nuclear blast has been conducted on a proving range in Nevada state in the USA today. This is the twelfth underground nuclear test announced in September this year.

SECRETARY SCHWEIKER ADMITS DEFOLIANTS USED IN SRV

LD242055 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep, TASS--Addressing a press conference here today U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard Schweiker said that the U.S. Air Force had 90 times sprayed the "agent orange" defoliant over Vietnam's territory. Schweiker was forced to make such a confession in the light of ever new facts bearing out that the victims of this toxic agent were U.S. men and officers who participated in the Pentagon's Vietnam adventure. Schweiker also said that in 41 cases "agent orange" was sprayed in proximity to the U.S. bases. The number of servicemen who were exposed to the defoliant has proved to be by far larger than was expected, said R. Schweiker, who is head of the government group for the study of the after-effects of the use of defoliants in Vietnam.

The crimes against the Vietnamese people have also affected those who perpetrated them. According to Schweiker's statement, nearly 1,200 U.S. servicemen were exposed to that toxic agent. But in reality, the number of its victims among the Americans is by far more greater. More than 60,000 former servicemen turned to the war veterans administration with complaints about a deterioration of their health caused by poisoning with "agent orange". Five thousand of them sued demanding compensation for damage to their health. The defoliant caused not only cancer, skin and nervous diseases but also affected their children, who were born with physical and mental defects.

The Reagan administration not only remains deaf to these just demands, but is also cynically preparing for new chemical and bacteriological adventures, disregarding even the danger that Americans themselves may become their victims.

HISTORY OF PEACE CORPS REVEALS TIES WITH CIA

LD250904 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 24 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lutiy]

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep, TASS--Twenty years ago the formation of the voluntary "Peace Corps" organization was announced in the USA with much pomp in order to "contribute to the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between peoples of the USA and the developing world."

But, as a matter of fact, the history of that "charitable" organization is convincing proof of the fact that its activity has not had and does not have anything in common with such noble ideas. From its very inception the "Peace Corps" was turned by the U.S. ruling circles into a tool of crude interference in the affairs of developing states, of military, political and economic expansion. The scandalous exposures of its officials have shown that behind the screen of "charitable activity" were and are operating until now agents of the CIA, army intelligence service and a number of U.S. secret services, which are engaged in espionage, economic sabotage and plots against the governments objectionable to Washington.

It is therefore not by chance that already 29 developing states have expelled the American "philanthropists", and as seen from the press reports another several countries are examining the question of taking similar measures.

Meanwhile, in spite of the damaged reputation of "volunteers" from the secret services, the present administration by no means wishes to decline their services. On the contrary, Washington strives now to breathe new life into the "Peace Corps", which fits well into the policy of intensifying subversive activity against the developing countries and national liberation movements. While whitewashing the "missionaries", who disgraced themselves, the administration is not above any methods to deceive American and world public. Thus, speaking recently at the National Press Club, new director of the "Peace Corps" L. Ruppe claimed that ties with the CIA are a "thing of the past". But at the same time while Ruppe was trying to assure the journalists that the "volunteers" were innocent as babies unborn, the U.S. Congress was endorsing the nomination to the post of head of the government "Action" organizationl, which supervises the activity of the "Peace Corps", T. Poke, a career spy who has a record of subversive activity in the years of U.S. aggression in Vietnam.

A report has been recently published in the U.S. press that the Biejing leadership decided to invite a group of "Peace Corps" officials to China. Knowing the real face of those who are putting on the robes of "volunteers", and considering the scale of the military-political alliance, which is being actively expanded by Washington and Beijing, one shall not doubt that they will engage in staging jointly with the Chinese secret services espionage subversive operations against the countries of the socialist community.

CIA ACCUSED OF CONNIVING WITH YUGOSLAV TERRORISTS

PM180817 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 September publishes on page 7 a 1,200-word Vladimir Gavilevskiy article headlined "The Bloody Traces of the CIA." Taking as his starting point a fire at the Yugoslav Tourist Agency building in Brussels, Gavilevskiy outlines the history of terrorist acts against Yugoslav institutions in Europe and the United States in recent years and asserts that the "American special services have long been sponsoring reactionary fascist emigrants from Yugoslavia." He discusses Yugoslav emigre "reactionary and terrorist organizations" active in the United States and claims that they have support from the CIA and other U.S. organizations.

HOUSE COMMITTEE OPPOSES VISIT OF S. AFRICAN RUGBY TEAM

PM240849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Popov and A. Kapralov]

[Text] The House Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress has approved a resolution expressing the opinion that the South African rugby team should not be allowed to play on U.S. territory.

SOVIET-U.S. SYMPOSIUM ON ASIAN PROBLEMS OPENS

PM181053 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Symposium on Asian Problems"]

[Text] The Fourth Soviet-U.S. Symposium on Contemporary Asian Problems opened in Tashkent yesterday. A delegation of prominent Soviet researchers led by Acad Ye M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute, and a group of U.S. scientists expert in the sphere of research into the Asian Continent led by Prof Robert A. Scalapino of California University, director of the East Asian Studies Institute, have arrived in Uzbekistan's capital to participate in the symposium.

Acad A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, welcomed the symposium participants on behalf of Uzbekistan's scientists.

The symposium's program includes an analysis of the present situation in the Asian countries, trends for their economic and sociopolitical development and opportunities for ensuring the security of the peoples in this region of the globe.

LATE REPORT: TASS NOTES REAGAN'S PROPOSED BUDGET CUTS

LD251100 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 25 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 25 Sep, TASS--President Reagan has announced further reductions in government spending, chiefly on social and civilian needs. Speaking on the radio and television on Thursday, he said that in all the administration was planning to cut federal spending by 16 billion more dollars in the 1982 fiscal year in addition to the reductions of 35 billion dollars already approved by Congress. At the same time budget appropriations for military purposes will be cut only by two billion dollars in the 1982 fiscal year. In all, federal expenditures will be reduced within the next three years by 210 billion dollars in comparison with the level planned earlier. But the planned increases in military spending will be cut only by 13 billion dollars and President Reagan stressed that he "was reluctant about this".

He admitted that the problems facing the country would not disappear suddenly in a week, a month or a year and also mentioned such ailments of the American economy as inflation, high bank rates, a chronic deficit of the federal budget and a tremendous national debt.

The President said that during the past decade the U.S. national debt had more than doubled and would top the one trillion dollar mark in a few days' time. At present over 93 billion dollars are paid yearly as interest rate on this debt. This is more than all the expenditures on education, nutrition and medical programmes.

The president argued that the United States had allegedly no choice but to increase its military spending which is to total 1.5 trillion dollars for the next five years. As usual, he mentioned the "military menace" from the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the need to balance the federal budget by 1984, the last year of his term of office as president, Ronald Reagan put emphasis on reductions of civilian spending and slashing of social programmes. He suggested that Congress cut by 12 per cent its appropriations for most of the government institutions and programmes in the 1982 fiscal year.

75,000 employees will be dismissed and two cabinet departments--energy and education--will be dismantled (they were set up under the Carter administration). Various social programmes, including expenditure on food coupons for the hungry, medical services for poor people, school meals, etc., will be cut by 27 billion dollars within the next three years.

President Reagan's proposals were immediately criticised in political circles. Senator Edward Kennedy said on Thursday that he rejected the policy of endless budget cuts which took money from the middle segments and the poor in order to give more of it to a handful of wealthy Americans. Speaking at a conference of the National Association of Education, Edward Kennedy described the Reagan administration as the worst enemy of education in the history of the country and promised to campaign vigorously against the proposed dismantling of the Department of Education.

RPP: 'UNDERGROUND' PAMPHLET CITED ON PROBLEMS IN CCP

OW242130 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] It is a well-known fact that the condition of the party in power in China is very chaotic. Nowadays, even the Beijing propaganda machine admits that such evil practices as gift presentations, factionalism, bureaucratism, corruption and party workers abuse of their power to seek personal gains are omnipresent.

A pamphlet distributed by the CCP democratic reform committee is very eye-catching. Foreign correspondnets stationed in Beijing have received materials distributed by this organization through the post office. They therefore know the contents of this pamphlet. Today, we would like to briefly introduce this organization's pamphlet on certain aspects of life within the CCP. The pamphlet says:

As a result of the serious failures and mistakes as well as political crimes of the upper stratum of the ruling clique, the party's prestige has been impaired. Today, everything is linked with the party's policy be it national construction or law and discipline, economic development or educational work, industry or literature and art. The party is falling apart as a result of ideological confusion, the impurity of party members' background, vulgarized work style, disregard for party discipline, small groups keen on the bourgeoisie, factional activities, anarchism, aloofness from the masses, unprincipled political speculation and scum who have sneaked into the party to form various factions.

The democratic reform committee's pamphlet says: Why is this situation arising? Some people told us that all these were brought about by the gang of four and Mao Zedong's other comrades-in-arms. However, this contention cannot stand analysis. It has been 5 years since these persons were smashed and the internal condition has not changed for the better. As in the past, the party is still considered a military-political organization. There is neither democratic election nor free debate within the party which is simply a tool for whole-party discussion and unanimous support for resolutions. The resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee is the latest example. The appraisal made in this document is diametrically opposed to the views of the party membership.

In recent years the party has begun establishing a system of elections and secret balloting. In actuality, however, this voting procedure has not been carried out when passing resolutions and electing deputies or members to leading bodies. The governing principle for intraparty activities is bureaucratic centralism, not democratic centralism. As in the past, the party's strategy and policy are decided by a very small handful of persons in the upper stratum of the ruling clique in Beijing. Members of this clique change as a result of conspiratorial activities, fights and revenge within the clique. The internal struggle at Zhongnanhai exerts a very bad influence on lower party organizations' activities. Large numbers of political speculators and factionalists have emerged within the party. Consequently, the repeatedly issued call for unified views, plans and actions has become totally ineffective.

The democratic reform committee's pamphlet says finally: The CCP has degenerated to a serious degree and cannot be the vanguard of the working people of China.

REPORT ON OPENING OF LU XUN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

OW230152 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A ceremony was held on 21 September at the Library of Foreign Literature of the USSR in Moscow on the opening of a book exhibition in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun, a great Chinese writer. The following is a report filed by station reporter Vasilyev:

Members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet Sinologists and Chinese literature lovers attended the opening ceremony of this book exhibition jointly sponsored by the Library of Foreign Literature of the USSR and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. (Ma Qisheng), counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, and other members of the embassy were also present.

In her speech at the opening ceremony, (Ilyevnekina), deputy director of the Library of Foreign Literature of the USSR said: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Mandarin] Comrades and respected guests, we have come to the Library of Foreign Literature of the USSR today to join the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in commemorating the centenary of the birth of Lu Xun, a great Chinese writer. The opening of this exhibition is another further step we have taken in making it possible for Soviet readers to study and absorb rich Chinese culture and the most outstanding creative works of Chinese literature. [end recording]

Doctor of Linguistics Sorokin, member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and Associate Doctor of Linguistics (Sklodenko), academic secretary of the Library of Foreign Literature of the USSR, also spoke at the ceremony. They mentioned Lu Xun's rich literary heritage and the publication of his works in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Sinologist Sorokin said: So far more than 1.2 million volumes of Lu Xun's works have been published in Russian in our country. [Begin recording in Russian fading into Mandarin] This fact and the present ceremonious commemoration in our country of the centenary of Lu Xun's birth reflect what Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: Our country's policy of friendship with the Chinese people has always remained unchanged. [end recording]

Following the grand ceremony, all those present visited the exhibition. The exhibits include a large number of Lu Xun's works in Chinese and many of his works published in Russian and other languages of minority nationalities in the Soviet Union. On display in one section of the exhibition are Russian and Soviet literary works translated by Lu Xun. Generally speaking, this exhibition has given its visitors a good impression of Lu Xun's contribution to the development of Sino-Soviet friendship.

'LESSONS' OF MANCHURIAN OCCUPATION VIEWED

PM241017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences B. Pospelov and USSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member M. Sladkovskiy" "A Memorable Lesson"]

[Text] Half a century ago an event occurred in the Far East which dramatically changed the situation in eastern Asia. On the night of 19 September the Japanese Army launched hostilities against the Chinese forces in Manchuria without declaring war. By the end of 1931 a large area of northeast China was under the occupier's heel.

In an attempt to annex the captured territories from China and perpetuate its system of colonial rule there, Japan created the so-called "state" of Manchukuo. It was a typical puppet setup. Thus the first step was taken in the implementation of Japanese militarism's global strategy envisaging the subjugation of the whole of China and the creation of an economic and military political bridgehead for establishing a "Zaibatsu" monopoly domination throughout Asia.

The Japanese Army's capture of China's northeast provinces was made possible by a whole series of circumstances relating to domestic political life and international relations in the Far East at the end of the twenties and beginning of the thirties. First and foremost, the aggression in Manchuria began in conditions of the exacerbation of the civil war in China where, as a result of the 1927 counterrevolutionary coup, the Chiang Kai-shek government, assuming the position of the main reactionary force in the country, had come to power. By letting Japanese imperialism have Manchuria, Chiang Kai-shek hoped to win Tokyo's favor and thus strengthen his positions inside the country.

Collusion with imperialist powers was accompanied by the intensification of anti-Sovietism in the Chinese rulers' policy. Having renounced cooperation with the USSR, which had given considerable assistance to Chinese national patriotic forces during the upsurge of the national liberation revolution, the Chiang Kai-shek government launched a brazenly anti-Soviet slander campaign. Having set a course toward breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Chinese authorities were not averse to resorting to armed provocations on the border.

Isolation from the Soviet Union severely undermined China's positions in the international arena. Left to face the Japanese aggressor alone, without outside help, the Chiang Kai-shekists were incapable of organizing effective resistance against the interventionists.

With the start of Japanese aggression in Manchuria, a kind of international imperialist conspiracy had taken shape against the Chinese people. The Japanese militarists' capture of Manchuria was assisted by the connivance of the British, French and U.S. ruling circles who wanted to direct Japanese aggression from the Manchurian bridgehead against the Soviet Union and also, with Tokyo's help, to stifle the revolutionary movement in China.

The occupation of Manchuria was the first stage of Japanese imperialism's preparation for World War II. In 1937 Japan mounted a large-scale attack against China. It was during this period that the Chinese people's united front to combat the Japanese aggressors appeared on the initiative of the Chinese patriotic forces, above all the Communist Party, and with the active support of the Comintern and the Soviet Union. Under pressure of demands from Chinese working people even the Chiang Kai-shek government cooperated with the democratic forces. It was forced to turn to the Soviet Union which, in conditions of expanding Japanese aggression, went to the aid of the Chinese national liberation movement. All this facilitated the Chinese people's struggle against the occupiers and prevented Japanese imperialism from totally subjugating China.

In 1941 Japan began the war in the Pacific against the United States, Britain and other countries by launching the surprise attack on the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor. The victims of Japanese aggression were the very countries whose ruling circles had incited Japan to hostile actions against China and the USSR.

The Soviet Army's 1945 rout of the million-strong Kwantung Army in Manchuria played a decisive role in bringing World War II to a close in the Far East.

Northeast China, liberated by Soviet forces, became the reliable strategic military bridgehead of the country's revolutionary forces, a new political center for the Chinese revolution. This created favorable prospects for the development and victory of the revolution in China. It was from there that armed forces of the CCP launched an offensive against the reactionary Kuomintang and began the liberation of the entire country from the corrupt Chiang Kai-shek regime.

All these historical events point up important lessons which have topical significance even today. The ignominious failure of the Chiang Kai-shek regime confirmed that any course based on betrayal of national interests and a desire to isolate democratic forces and destroy them is doomed. Experience has demonstrated most convincingly the everlasting significance of the Soviet Union's internationalist assistance to the Chinese people in the struggle against imperialist aggression, in preserving national independence and consolidating the gains of the national liberation revolution.

History also shows that Japanese aggression in the Far East was the result of the British-American ruling circles' reckless policy of "appeasing" Japan in the hope of using Tokyo as the anticommunist, anti-Soviet strike force in Asia. The U.S. ruling circles are now trying to revive Japanese militarism.

Having formed a block with imperialism, the PRC leadership is currently engaged in rapprochement with Tokyo, trying to expel from the consciousness of the Chinese people the memory of what occurred half a century ago. Beijing is flirting with militarist forces in Japan on an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis.

This kind of political course is fraught with dangerous consequences for the peoples of the Far East and for world peace. This is shown by the history of the origins and development of Japanese aggression against China.

DELEGATION DISCUSSES COAL DELIVERIES IN TOKYO

LD231444 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep, TASS--A Soviet delegation led by Igor Borisov, deputy general director of the Soviet foreign trade organisation Soyuzpromeksport, discussed with Japanese companies in Tokyo questions of implementation of mutual obligations in cooperation in the field of the coal industry.

During the talks, agreement was reached on the delivery of 750,000 tons of coking coal to Japan from the Kuznetsk deposit in the current financial year (April-March) with the Soviet side having the right to complete the shipment ahead of schedule. An appropriate contract was signed with the Nippon Steel Corporation and other metallurgical companies.

The deliveries are connected with the Soviet-Japanese agreement on cooperation in the development of the south Yakut coal deposit. Equipment purchased in Japan on credit terms is used for stripping operations and for the production of power coals which occur at shallow depths. When large-scale production of coking coal is started in several years' time, they will be shipped to Japan. The metallurgical companies are supplied so far with coking coal produced at the Kuznetsk coalfields.

A 15-member delegation of Japanese metallurgical companies is expected to arrive in the Soviet Union in November to visit the south Yakut coal deposit. A meeting of the Soviet-Japanese coal subcommittee is scheduled for December.

TSEDENBAL AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN ON BIRTHDAY

LD161436 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, has been awarded the top Soviet distinction--the Order of Lenin. The award marks his outstanding contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Mongolia, and to the strengthening of peace and socialism. He was awarded the order also in connection with his 65th birthday.

SEJM SESSION ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS REPORTED

LD241150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw: A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened here today. Deputies will discuss the government's report on the main socioeconomic and political problems of the country. It will be delivered by Jaruzelski, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. It is intended to examine the bill on state enterprises and other documents.

IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR DEMANDS PZPR CRACKDOWN

LD242230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 81

[TASS correspondent's report from Warsaw]

[Text] Letters and statements from communist and worker members of a series of party organizations are arriving at the PZPR Central Committee. They contain clear demands to stop the extremists and bar the way to counterrevolution. Anti-socialist reactionary forces are inflaming social tension and trying to make it even more profound, says a statement sent to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo by the participants in the Marxist-Leninist seminar "The Party and the Workers' Cause" held at the Center for Ideological Education of the Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee. Convincing evidence of this is contained in the decisions of the first stage of the Solidarity congress. We understand the anxiety of our friends which was reflected in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government statement conveyed to the leadership of our party and government. We are of the opinion that the line of social agreement has turned into a line of agreement with reaction and counterrevolution, of indulgence towards the violation of law and order, into a line of decomposition of the state and socialist economy. This is in contradiction to the objective interests of the working class and socialism. We demand the realization of the genuine Marxist-Leninist line in party policy. Only such a line, relying upon the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, is capable of ensuring the leading role of the PZPR in society and the correct socioeconomic development of our state. The struggle for the communist character of our party and against the revisionist and eliminatory [russ likvidatovskiy] tendencies which have appeared within it demand first and foremost a purging of its ranks.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic, the statement goes on to point out, must, with all forces at its disposal, immediately put a stop to all anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda and activity and punish those guilty of this with all the severity of the law. There has been quite enough of the policy of concessions in respect to reaction and counterrevolution. In the past such concessions have led fascism to power. We consider it necessary to immediately convene a plenum of the PZPR Central Committee which would set out specific effective courses of action in the present situation. We declare that we shall resolutely defend the Marxist-Leninist character of our party and of the socialist state in face of any obstacles of whatever sort.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF BAYBAKOV POLISH VISIT

Arrival in Katowice

LD241218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Deputy Chairman [of the USSR Council of Ministers] Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is leading the delegation taking part in economic talks, arrived in Katowice today with some delegation members. The guests are accompanied by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry.

Return to Warsaw

LD242322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman [of the USSR Council of Ministers] and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and head of the Soviet delegation which is conducting economic talks in our country, today met with the leading aktiv of the Katowice Voivodship and of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry. Taking part in the talks were Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member; Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers; and Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski. Nikolay Baybakov and the persons accompanying him placed flowers at the cemetery for Soviet soldiers in Katowice. Later the Soviet guests met with the miner's aktiv in the Lenin coal mine in Myslowice. Nikolay Baybakov and the persons accompanying him returned to Warsaw this evening.

Delegation members who did not take part in the visit to Katowide visited other industrial enterprises of our country, including the Stalowa Wola steel plant. In Warsaw, working talks took place between advisers and experts concerning, among other things, the plans that have been worked out for economic reform and problems facing the domestic market.

Baybakov Visits Silesia

LD242302 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Sep (PAP)--Head of the Soviet delegation for economic talks with Poland, Deputy Prime Minister, Gosplan Chairman Nikolay Baybakov visited Silesia, Poland's industrial heartland, today. He was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister, chairman of the Commission of Planning Zbieniew Madej, Minister of Mining and Power Industry General Czeslaw Piotrowski and local authorities. The delgation visited mining machinery plant Famur in Katowice producing longwall combines. Problems concerning the Polish-Soviet cooperation in the area of mining technology were discussed. Similar matters were also touched upon during a meeting with the management and staff representatives of the Lenin colliery and other Silesian mines in Myslowice.

POLISH SCIENTIST CITED ON LINKS WITH USSR

LD241702 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Kishinev, 24 Sep, TASS--"I am confident that Poland's future is only in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries", a TASS correspondent was told by Jan Lewandowski, head of the Katowice branch of the Philosophy and Sociology Instutute of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Jan Lewandowski heads a Polish delegation, which is attending the seminar of young philosophers of the socialist countries currently in session in the Moldavian capital.

"Anti-Sovietism is whipped up by enemies of Poland and not be common Poles", Lewandowski said. "Reactionary forces, anti-socialists elements are trying to push our nation into abyss. Without Poland being a firm link of the socialist community, without the firm alliance with the USSR, there will be no independent Poland". "Staying in the Soviet Union on these days and meeting with Soviet people I saw what concern they show in following the situation of my people. The Soviet people are our sincere friends", Lewandowski stressed.

"The Soviet Union," the Polish scientist pointed out, "has always been our true and reliable friend. And nowadays, at this crucial time it is giving inestimable aid and support to the Polish people".

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS 'ANTISOCIALISTS' IN SOLIDARITY

PM241107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Chernyshev article: "Whither Is Solidarity Being Led?"]

[Text] It is more than a year since Solidarity appeared in the Polish political arena. It emerged as a new trade union association on a wave of workers' protests against earlier violations of the economic principles of socialism, distortions of the working class party line and nonobservance of the Leninist norms of party life.

On signing agreements with government representatives in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie--agreements governing the new organization's activity--its authorized agents pledged on Solidarity's behalf to work in accordance with the Polish Constitution and the republic's laws, to acknowledge the PZPR's leading role, to respect the international alliances and commitments of People's Poland, to act within the framework of a trade union association and to take steps to get the country out of its crisis state. In that period a considerable number of people joined Solidarity--people representing different social strata and groups, believers and atheists, nonparty people and members of the various parties of the National Unity Front. The majority of industrial workers and representatives of the working peasantry and the intelligentsia who joined Solidarity believed that the principles of the "struggle against shortcomings" in the building of socialism, which it had proclaimed, were sincere and that it, as had been declaratively announced, regarded the protection of the workers' interests as its highest aim.

However, those hopes were not fated to come true. From the very conception of Solidarity or, more accurately, as early as the time of the disturbances which spread throughout the country from the Gdansk coast in the summer of 1980, the strikers were joined by professional counterrevolutionaries, henchmen of imperialist special services and politickers from the "opposition" camp who were pursuing a quite definite aim: To ride on the backs of the working class into the middle and upper echelons of power in order to destroy the socialist system and wrest Poland from the fraternal community of socialist states. Solidarity's structures led by these people were increasingly revealing that, despite its name, it in fact has nothing in common with that noble class concept born out of the proletariat's struggle for its rights and for the working people's liberation from the yoke of exploitation.

What sort of people assumed the role of consultants, experts and so forth, directing the organization's activities? They include, for example, Michnik, Kuron, Gwiazda, Modzelewski, Lis, Bujak, Rulewski and others who have totally revealed their hatred of socialism and their violent anti-Sovietism. Two antisocialist groupings play a special role in Solidarity: The Social Self-Defense Committee and Workers Defense Committee [KSS-KOR] and the Confederation for an Independent Poland. Both have been carrying on their subversive work for more than a year and have accumulated considerable experience in subversive activity. However, whereas Moczulski, the leader of the "confederates," has never concealed his intention to achieve the overthrow of the socialist system and the creation of a bourgeois state, the KSS-KOR has gambled on a more refined, "gradual" transformation of Poland and on "quiet" counterrevolution under the banners of reformism and anarcho-syndicalism. It is precisely the KSS people who have succeeded to a considerable extent in ensuring the ideological and political leadership of Solidarity, as well as supporting and strengthening revisionist elements in the PZPR.

KSS' Kuron, for example, specializes in compromising the PZPR as a party which is supposedly engaged only in ensuring the "interests of the USSR," which are said to be "alien to Poland." KSS is mounting a campaign for the persecution of communists and party, state and economic leaders, trying to get them removed from their posts and replaced by its own henchmen. Rulewski is a former criminal, convicted for illegally crossing the border and other offenses. Having a pathological hatred of socialism, he sullies all of socialist Poland's achievements over the years of people's power.

Such is the bunch of "experts" directing Solidarity's activities.

In the period of slightly more than a year that Solidarity has existed, its leaders have shown that they have nothing in common with true trade union tasks or with the struggle for workers' interests. They have invariably said "no" to all the government's proposals for the implementation of economic reform and to the plans to lead the country out of the state of ever-deepening crisis. By hundreds of strikes, walkouts and other "actions," the rightwing leaders of the "trade union association" have exhausted the country and led it to an impasse, as they say. Production continues to fall, inflation is increasing, and there is a shortage of essential foodstuffs in the country.

But the tactic of the counterrevolutionaries entrenched in Solidarity consists precisely in operating on the principle of "the worse things are, the better." They are channeling public dissatisfaction into antisocialism and anti-Sovietism in order to definitively shatter the foundations of people's power.

The recent first stage of the Solidarity trade union association's first "congress" laid utterly bare the true face of those who are directing its work. They made a direct bid for power, declaring their determination to seek the seizure of the leadership of enterprises under the slogan of "self-management" and so-called "free" elections to local councils and the Sejm. The leaders of the individual peasants' Solidarity uniting primarily the owners of the largest plots of land, are agitating for the seizure of state lands and in places are carrying this out. Solidarity has set the goal of acquiring unrestricted access to the mass information media, particularly television and radio. With the aid of the U.S. AFL-CIO labor union association and all sorts of "funds," "committees," and "private donations" in the West, Solidarity has obtained printing equipment and its own television and radio broadcasting equipment, and technical equipment allowing it to conduct subversive propaganda on a broad scale. Polish sources noted that Solidarity is publishing over 2,000 different newspapers, journals, leaflets and other publications.

Solidarity's strategic line since the "congress" has become absolutely clear: to eliminate socialism in Poland. But the adventurists' ambitions are already going beyond the framework of one country. The so-called "appeal to the peoples of East Europe" adopted by the "congress" is of an unabigously provocative nature. What, if not an example of unbounded political shamelessness and adventurism, is Solidarity's attempt to impose its counterrevolutionary formulas on the peoples of other countries, in impudently interfering in their internal affairs? As we can see, the provocateurs whose activity is being manipulated by the West's special services and subversive anticommunist centers have decided that the time has come to export counterrevolution.

Thus it can be seen that Solidarity is increasingly becoming a political movement and assuming the functions of a party of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet nature. It is for precisely this reason that its activity is meeting with the full support and approval in the mass information media not only of the imperialist states but also, which is very indicative, of China. There, in unison with the West, they are now shouting about the mythical "threat of Soviet interference in Poland's affairs" and are now, on the contrary, encouraging the Polish "oppositionists" with assurances that they can act with perfect impunity and take absolutely no account of the interests of the Soviet Union and all the CEMA and Warsaw Pact countries.

Back in June, in a letter to the PZPR Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee noted that "they are waging a struggle for power and are already seizing it. One position after another is passing under their control."

The counterrevolution is using the extremist wing of Solidarity as its shock force, using deception to recruit the workers belonging to this trade union association to a criminal plot against the people's power. A wave of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is mounting. The imperialist forces are making increasingly flagrant attempts to interfere in Polish affairs." These conclusions are even more topical now.

The Polish people and their republic are living through a difficult period. The task of defending the foundations of socialism against the encroachments of rightwing elements in Solidarity, the KSS members, "confederates," and the imperialist forces backing them has been placed on the agenda. The solution of this problem directly affects the interests of the entire socialist community for a threat to People's Poland is tantamount to a threat to all fraternal states and to the cause of peace and security in Europe.

PRAVDA REPORTS SHEVARDNADZE BUDAPEST TALKS

PM241051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Visit"]

[Text] On 21 September the delegation headed by E.A. Shevardnadze laid wreaths at the memorial to the Hungarian heroes who fell in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill.

In the afternoon the delegation visited the Hungarian National Assembly, where talks were held. During the talks, which were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, A. Apro informed the delegation about the course of socialist building in Hungary and about the Hungarian working people's successes in realizing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions.

The leader of the Soviet parliamentarians' delegation conveyed to the National Assembly and the entire Hungarian people cordial greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

E.A. Shevardnadze spoke about the work which has been conducted in the Soviet Union to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at the country's further economic and social development, the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being and the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security.

Questions of the further development and deepening of close cooperation between the two countries were discussed. The sides emphasized that Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar are making an invaluable contribution to strengthening fraternal ties and the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the MSZMP and of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

There was an exchange of information on the work of the two countries' highest organs of state power. The great significance of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" was emphasized.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the head of the Soviet delegation conveyed an invitation to a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

SCHMIDT FOREIGN POLICY, CDU/CSU STANCE EXAMINED

Schmidt Bundestag Debate

PM241249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] Bonn, 18 Sep (TASS)--The 2-day debate on the draft state budget for 1982, which was submitted by the government yesterday for discussion by parliament, ended in the FRG Bundestag today. In the course of the discussion the rightwing Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] opposition bloc made use of the country's serious economic disorders, which emerged clearly during the elaboration of the state budget, not only to sharply criticize the domestic policy of the ruling coalition of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Free Democratic Party, but to make fierce attacks on its foreign policy course and on the policy of detente and talks with the Soviet Union.

Replying to the opposition, FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt stated in his Bundestag speech today that the government he heads intends to continue to promote the lessening of world tension. "We belong to the West, but we can help the East and West to understand each other," he said.

"I am convinced that dialogue between the great powers must not be broken off," H. Schmidt went on . "Dialogue and cooperation, particularly in difficult times, are the first commandment for preserving peace. Every opportunity for this must be utilized. That is why in the summer of last year the FRG foreign minister and I went to Moscow to meet with the Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev, so as to clarify our positions and find points of contact. That is why we will continue the dialogue with the Soviet side during the visit to Bonn by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, scheduled for November. I must say I am glad about this visit, to which we attach great significance."

The chancellor went on to stress that as before, FRG foreign policy will be founded on the principles of the equilibrium of forces, political restraint, dialogue and cooperation with the East. At the same time, following Bonn's well-known line, the chancellor asserted that the NATO nuclear missile decisions, which, as is known, make provision for an unprecedented buildup in the bloc's military might, are allegedly a step toward the restoration of the "disrupted equilibrium in the sphere of Eurostrategic arms." Here H. Schmidt pretends not to see the threat to the Soviet Union created by the American forward-based nuclear facilities targeted on it.

However, it is well known that for a number of years now an approximate equilibrium of military-strategic forces has been maintained in Europe. Its existence has repeatedly been publicly acknowledged by Western leaders, including Chancellor H. Schmidt. Consequently, in the conditions of this equilibrium the so-called "arms upgrading" of the NATO countries, using American missiles, is nothing but an attempt to achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

In essense H. Schmidt tried to whitewash the American administration's decision on the full-scale production and subsequent deployment in Western Europe of American neutron weapons, which has caused a storm of indignation throughout the world, saying that the question is "not urgent."

In conclusion H. Schmidt reasserted the FRG's commitment to the United States and NATO.

CDU/CSU Opposition to Detente

PM241245 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 September 1981 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "European Security" a 1,200-word Bonn dispatch from correspondent A. Grigoryants entitled "Advocates of Opponents of Detente." The article claims that there has recently been an appreciable rightward shift in the political axis of the FRG opposition bloc of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian Social Union [CSU], which adheres to "positions of frantic opposition to the policy of peace and detente." The CDU-CSU blames the USSR for the arms race in order to justify the NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles in West Europe and Reagan's decision to manufacture neutron weapons. The writer describes the CDU-CSU leaders as the U.S. administration's "zealous advocates" and "yes-men," pointing out that, although they are not in power, "it would be a mistake to underestimate the danger their activities pose to the political climate in Europe."

MATERIAL ON FRG-SOVIET ECONOMIC GROUP MEETING

'Businesslike' Tikhonov Meeting

LD241648 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has received in the Kremlin today FRG Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff who arrived in the Soviet Union in connection with the holding of the tenth session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Otto Lambsdorff expressed gratification with the progressive developments of economic ties between the USSR and the FRG for the mutual benefit, as is envisaged in the agreements and accords reached in the course of summit meetings. The useful contribution was noted which is made by the commission to broadening and deepening economic ties and to the implementation of the long-term guidelines for Soviet-FRG cooperation in the field of the economy and industry.

In the course of the talk views were exchanged on a further development of relations between the two countries and on some international issues of mutual interest. Great significance was stressed of a constructive development of bilateral relations for the peoples of the two countries and for ensuring peace in Europe.

Touching upon international issues, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed the necessity of most vigorous efforts directed at improving the international situation, preserving and developing everything positive that was created in East-West relations in the seventies. The hope was expressed that Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to the FRG will give a fresh impetus to the development of relations between the two states, including in the field of the economy, will serve towards the interests of detente and peace.

The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere.

Further on Tikhonov Meeting

LD241623 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Moscow, 24 Sep (DPA)--The Soviet chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, underlined the Kremlin's interest in "stable conditions" in Poland. Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff said today after a talk lasting over an hour with Tikhonov in the Kremlin that both had been in agreement on the dependence of economic developments on the political situation.

Lambsdorff said that he had gained the impression that the Soviets were "quite aware" of the negative consequences of a possible invasion on economic relations with the West.

During the talk with the German minister, who is in the USSR at the head of a delegation to the 10th Conference of the Joint Economic Commission, Tikhonov underlined the wish of his country for long-term cooperation with FRG firms, particularly in the energy field. Tikhonov had expressly praised the contractual reliability of German firms during the last 10 years.

Lambsdorff Luncheon Speech

LD240958 Hamburg DPA in German 0858 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (DPA)--Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff has expressed the hope in Moscow that "the framework of East-West relations will continue to allow a positive further development of economic relations" between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. In this connection Lambsdorff pointed to the situation in Poland and Afghanistan. He was speaking at a luncheon today to mark the 10th meeting of the German-Soviet Economic Commission, which began its consultations today.

With regard to Afghanistan, Lambsdorff said that "a solution must be found for the situation in this country which takes into account the legitimate interests of all concerned." The Polish problem, too, must not lead to further strain on East-West relations. The Federal Government is confident that Poland can solve its problems itself with the assistance of its trading partners in East and West. Here he gave an indirect warning against outside intervention.

On the state of economic relations between the Federal Republic and the USSR, Lambsdorff said that one can "be very satisfied with the present state of affairs." He expressly welcomed "the results so far of the negotiations on the new natural gas project."

Report on Talks

LD241248 Hamburg DPA in German 1049 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Sep (DPA)--The German-Soviet Economic Commission sees great possibilities for further expansion of relations between the two countries in trade and industry. This was stressed by the heads of the delegations, Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff and the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Leonid Kostandov, in Moscow today at the beginning of the 10th meeting of the commission. More trade and commerce could help make the difficult international situation less complicated.

The first round of consultations, which lasted for over 2 hours and was preceded by a talk between Lambsdorff and Konstandov, focused on a review of economic relations between the Federal Republic and the USSR. Both sides said they are satisfied with developments. Lambsdorff called for a more dynamic approach, however, because the considerable increase in prices for energy from the USSR means that trade had expanded in merely nominal terms, while actually falling by 20 percent in real terms.

Lambsdorff expressly welcomed "the results so far of negotiations on the new natural gas projects." Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo noted in his report to the commission that the conclusion of this project will open up "new perspectives." The German side stressed the large amounts of foreign currency which the project will bring to the Soviet Union in the coming years, which could be used for further large-scale projects with German companies.

In general, participants in the talk gained the impression that the Soviet side is aiming for completion of the negotiations before Brezhnev's visit to Bonn at the end of November.

FRG KPD LEADER, YOUTH GROUP ARRIVE FOR VISIT

Meeting in Tynda

LD221534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Text] A friendship meeting was held in Tynda today at which dam builders warmly received a delegation of socialist German working youth and Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who had arrived together with the delegation. The guests from the FRG, who are in our country at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee, worked together with their Soviet comrade on constructing a housing block in Tynda and planted an avenue of friendship in one of the city's new microrayons.

Mies-Ponomarev Meeting

LD250512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2134 GMT 24 Sep 81

["Friendly Meeting--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep--A meeting was held today at the CPSU Central Committee between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Herbert Mies, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany [KPD] and Vera Achenbach, member of the Secretariat of the board of the KPD.

The representatives of both parties expressed their concern over the exacerbation of international tension caused by the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO, and their desire to achieve military surpemacy over the USSR and to deploy on the territory of West Europe new American nuclear weapons. At the same time it was noted that it is possible for the masses and the peace-loving forces to defend peace and bring about a move toward strengthened security and an improved international climate. A prerequisite for this is the activation of all good people and the strengthening of the cohesion of the ranks of the international communist movement.

Herbert Mies evaluated highly the significance of the program of peace for the 1980's proposed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives directed at eliminating the danger or war and covering all the basic problems of modern international life.

It was noted at the meeting that Soviet people evaluate highly the consistent struggle of the KPD for peace in Europe and against the attempts of the ruling U.S. and NATO circles to turn the FRG into a nuclear missile base and a support force [opornaya sila] for an aggressive policy on the European Continent.

The CPSU and the KPD are convinced, it was stressed at the meeting, that the forthcoming visit to the FRG of Leonid Brezhnev will provide new impulses for the struggle for consolidating detente and peace, and will further the all-round development of Soviet-West German relations.

The representatives of the CPSU and the KPD expressed a desire to further strengthen the fruitful interparty contacts. The meeting took place in a comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of fraternal friendship.

MILITARY LEADERS WELCOME FINNISH COMMANDER

PM251023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Excerpt] Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish defense forces, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit 21 September at the invitation of the Defense Ministry.

At the capital's Leningradskiy Station the guest from Finland and those accompanying him were welcomed by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General V.I. Petrov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister; and Army General V.I. Varennikov, Col Gen V.Ya. Abolins, Adm N.N. Amelko, Col Gen P.G. Lushev and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the welcoming party on the Finnish side were J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Col (K.I. Markkula), military attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

PRAVDA SURVEYS SPANISH POLITICAL SITUATION

PM240915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 4

[V. Chernyshev article under the rubric "From PRAVDA's Own Correspondent in Spain": "Cold Atlanticist Drafts"]

[Excerpts] The outward calm in the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), where early in the year there were sharp clashes between different currents which became particularly intense in February at the party's congress, has turned out to be only superficial. Within the UCD "special platforms" are emerging more and more distinctly, with their representatives adhering to different stances on a number of issues and fighting for influence within the party and more representation on its leading organs.

The complex situation in the UCS could not fail to affect the course of the one-party government. People believe L. Calvo-Sotelo's cabinet, formed immediately after the attempted coup by the reactionary military on 23 February, has taken a clear turn to the right. In the opinion of the leftwing parties the government has made certain concessions to those circles which asserted that in order to prevent a new attempt at a coup it is necessary to satisfy certain demands put forward by the conspirators.

To counterbalance this, the leftwing opposition believed that only the formation of a coalition government in which forces reflecting the interests of broad strata of the population are represented could promote the stabilization of the situation in the country and the strengthening of democratic institutions. However, the centrists rejected this proposal.

At the same time the experience of recent months has shown that concessions to reactionary circles have not dampened their ardor. A new antigovernment plot was exposed in June, in which military men and civilians and a number of figures in ultrarightwing organizations were involved. Pamphlets and manifestos calling on "patriots" to "put the country back on the true path" are still being disseminated in the country.

The intervention of big capital in the country's political life has become considerably more active. Industrialists, financiers and latifundistas, who hold powerful levers in their hands with which they used to influence the country's administration in secret, are now openly making political demands. Carlos Ferrer, chairman of the Confederation of Organizations of Businessmen, recently stated frankly that "politics is too important to be left to professional politicians and bureaucrats." The leader of the Spanish industrialists and bankers gave an unambiguous warning to the UCD. "Unless the UCD overcomes the illogical concept of the center," he stated, "we can foresee its inevitable, speedy defeat in elections."

Where, in Ferrer's opinion, should the centrists go? Further right, of course, since only then can they count on the support of businessmen, who, in his words, "taking advantage of their continuing influence, have already twice persuaded a significant proportion of voters" to vote for the UCD. A more than transparent hint....

In the opinion of local newspapers it's been a long time since Spanish businessmen have interfered so openly and resolutely in the country's political life. One delegate to the assembly stated outright that he "would like to see at least 50 deputies from the confederation" in the Spanish parliament. The matter is settled, the Madrid newspaper DIARIO-16 wrote in this connection; the country's main association of businessmen has set the specific aim of achieving power.

How this task will be resolved can be seen from the question of the possibility of creating a coalition government which has again been raised in the press. There is talk of including representatives of the nationalist parties of Catalonia and the Basque country in the cabinet. The newspapers also write that the possibility of inviting "independents" to join the government is not ruled out. Political observers are already naming some of them, noting that they have close links with big capital and foreign monopolies and that their coming to power will shift the axis of political life in the country still further to the right.

Leftwing political forces have, in particular, assessed the recent resignation of F. Ordonez, minister of justice, who was reputed to be the most progressive member of the cabinet, as evidence of the UCD's shift to the right and of the continuing struggle within the party. The justice minister's departure did not cause a government crisis. But signs of an approaching crisis are becoming increasingly evident. However, the Madrid press believes that a crisis will hardly take place before parliament discusses the government proposal on Spain's entry into NATO. This question is virtually the only one on which all currents within the UCD are more or less unanimous, and this is perhaps one reason why the ruling circles are so actively bringing it to the fore.

To justify the presentation to parliament of the proposal on Spain's joining the North Atlantic bloc, the government refers to the fact that the UCD program, adopted as long ago as the party's first congress, confirms the centrists' pro-Atlanticist stance. However, later A. Suarez, when he was chairman of the government, stated that this question is neither urgent nor a priority. M. Oreja, who held the post of foreign minister in the Suarez cabinet, asserted that the question of joining NATO will not be raised until after Spain becomes a member of the Common Market and the Gibraltar problem is resolved.

What has changed since then? The talks on Spain's entry into the EEC are deadlocked. Nor has any progress been made in Spain's dispute with Britain over Gibraltar. So why, as one local newspaper put it, has Calvo-Sotelo's cabinet "put on its seven-league boots and set off at full speed to meet NATO?"

The reason for this haste, the country's Communist Party believes, should be sought in the attempted coup of 23 February and the intensified pressure being exerted on Madrid by NATO and the Reagan administration. Thus as a result of such pressure the treaty on the Americans' use of air and naval bases in Spain was extended to run until spring next year. Under the treaty U.S. Air Force and Navy personnel numbering 10,000 men are granted access to the air bases in Torrejon, not far from Madrid, and Zaragoza, in the north of the country, and also to the naval base at Rota, on the Bay of Cadiz in southern Spain.

Democratic forces and leftwing parties are resolutely opposed to Spain's joining the North Atlantic bloc, believing that this step is contrary to national interests and leads to the disruption of the existing equilibrium of forces in the world arena and ultimately to the stepping up of international tension and the continued arms race. The Communist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party advoate the holding of a universal referendum in Spain on this issue. On their initiative a broad protest campaign is under way in the country against Spain's joining NATO and signatures are being collected demanding a referendum. A pamphlet disseminated by the Communist Party says: "The UCD government is speeding up the preparations for dragging Spain into NATO, destroying the neutrality policy and violating the military equilibrium between the blocs. It is trying to do this by deceit, without consultation with the people."

"Do you know the cost of our entry into NATO?" the Communist Party asks in its pamphlet addressed to the Spanish people. "Calculations show that it will cost the country 64 billion pesetas a year -- that is, military expenditure per capita will increase from 9,000 pesetas a year to 70,000, or nearly eightfold! A 3 percent annual increase in defense spending is prescribed for NATO members. It is easy to imagine the catastrophic consequences of this for our limping economy. For this reason and others: 'No to Spain's entry into NATO, yes to peace and neutrality!'"

...Cold winds are now penetrating Madrid. And this is not a fresh breeze from the Guadarrama Mountains but the penetrating "Atlanticist drafts" in the capital's corridors of power. This drop in temperature is causing serious concern to the Spanish, most of whom are in favor of strengthening and developing the democratic process, implementing a policy which accords with the interests of the broadest strata of the population, consolidating cooperation between states and promoting disarmament, detente and peace.

SWEDISH MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT UZBEK SSR

GF241728 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Swedish Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren arrived in Tashkent at the head of a delegation on 23 September. The Swedish guests visited Agriculture Minister Abdukarim Urkinbayev at his office and conferred with him for some time. Abdukarim Urkinbayev briefed them on the Uzbek SSR's accomplishments in agriculture, cotton cultivation--which is one of the mainstays of the republic's agricultural output--and [words indistinct] under Soviet sovereignty.

Anders Dahlgren and the members of his entourage have also visited the Research Institute in [words indistinct], viniculture and [word indistinct] and have familiarized themselves with the new varieties of fruit and [word indistinct] Uzbek scientists are growing there.

DEMICHEV ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD250248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Stockholm 24 Sep (TASS)--Peter Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Swedish Government. Representatives of the Swedish Government and USSR Ambassador to Sweden Mikhail Yakovlev met the Soviet guest at Arlanda Airport.

TIKHONOV TOURS AUSTRIAN TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION

LD232231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov today visited the modern Austrian technology exhibition being held in Moscow. He acquainted himself with the display aimed at promoting a further expansion in trade, industrial joint production and scientific-technical cooperation between the Republic of Austria and the Soviet Union. The display, in which the products of about 60 Austrian firms are represented, was organized by Austria's Federal Economic Chamber in cooperation with the State Committee for Science and Technology and the All-Union Ekspotsentr Association of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Makeyev and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the review of the exhibition.

Afterwards Comrade Tikhonov visited the Intyazhmash-81 [1981 international heavy machinery] exhibition.

U.S., ISRAEL ESTABLISH 'STRATEGIC COOPERATION'

LD250838 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 25 Sep 81

["Middle East: Dangerous and Prospectless Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep, TASS--"The events of the recent months show that the problem of settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict was not only pushed into the background by Washington but is viewed by it first of all in the framework of attaining its main aims--mobilizing the allies to the implementation of global anti-Soviet designs, control over the Middle Eastern oil, creation of strongholds and bases for the Rapid Deployment Forces and navy, PRAVDA writes today.

As to the destinies of the Palestinians and Lebanese on the Golan Heights, West Bank of Jordan and East Jerusalem occupied in 1967, this is a question of minor importance for the U.S. Government. It is not inclined to pay serious attention also to the terror that Israel unleashed against Arabs, the article says.

PRAVDA points to a new aspect in U.S.-Israeli cooperation after the recent talks between Reagan and Begin. While in previous agreements relations between the two countries were described as "special" and the aid to Israel was explained by its need to defend itself against Arabs surrounding it, now "strategic cooperation" is declared.

"The details of this cooperation", the newspaper points out, "have not been revealed so far (they will be discussed in a month or two), but the main thing is obvious: Tel Aviv has expressed readiness to join in the global plans of U.S. imperialism, to allow to stockpile American weapons on its territory, to set up strongpoints for the Rapid Deployment Force and to participate in that force. In return Washington has committed itself to grant Israel economic and military aid worth a total $3 billion, in addition to the $2.2 billion which were promised earlier.

"By elevating relations with Israel to an even higher level and increasing the military accent in its policy, the article stresses, the United States is trying, as a matter of fact, to torpedo again the discussion of the Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all countries concerned, is rejecting a general political settlement of the crisis situation in one of the hot spots of the world, preferring the party of confrontation and dissociation of forces." This "course is dangerous and prospectless".

BREZHNEV GREETS MIDEAST SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD102132 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 10 Sep, TASS--A conference of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, victims of Israel's barbarous aggression, has opened here. It is attended by 194 delegations from states of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, representatives of the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and other public and youth organisations. The participants in the conference received with enthusiasm a message of greetings from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, who conveyed the best of wishes to the participants in the conference, which is bound to lend a fresh impetus to cohesion of the progressive and peace forces in support of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat said that the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces were waging courageous struggle against Zionist aggression. We are fighting for the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine, for a fair and durable peace in the Middle East, he stressed.

Yasir 'Arafat denounced the U.S. Middle East policy. He emphasized that Washington's refusal to recognize the Palestinians' inalienable rights and the U.S. attempts to impose the Camp David settlement upon the Middle East countries are the cause of the persisting explosive situation in the region.

Secretary General of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement Muhsin Ibrahim emphasised in his speech the great significance of the forum for the Lebanese people's struggle for independence, unity and territorial integrity of the country, for realisation of the aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine.

GOVERNMENT READY TO BUILD TIES WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD242118 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has celebrated its national day. On 23 September 1932, 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud, the founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declared the birth of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and announced that it would be officially known by that name. The Soviet Union was one of the first foreign countries to recognize the state founded by 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Sa'ud. The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with it and gave it moral and political support during a period in which Ibn Sa'ud's policy was subjected to violent attacks from Western imperialism.

This state has covered a long road in its development since its founding, particularly in the past quarter of a century. The huge income from the oil which it exports has allowed for the modernization of the kingdom's economy. An educational system was established in the country with a wide network of institutes, including universities. The foundation of a modern health service was also laid.

Saudi Arabia is increasingly active in international affairs. Its custody of the main Islamic holy places of Mecca and Medina and the allocation of part of its oil revenues to financial and economic aid for other countries has helped it play a tangible role in Arab issues in the Islamic and Third worlds. Saudi Arabia gives priority in its foreign policy to the Middle East and the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on a just basis. Saudi Arabia, together with the other Arab countries, has regarded the Camp David collusion as inimical to the interests of the Arab peoples and to the establishment of a lasting peace in the region.

The Saudi leadership declares that it is impossible to accomplish anything in the Middle East without the settlement of the Palestinian question and the recognition of the Arab peoples' just demands. Despite the fact that Riyadh still (?pins) its hopes on the so-called (?good will) of the Washington administration, it speaks with disgust about U.S. policy. The United States, according to the statement made by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal to the magazine [as heard] is still stubbornly ignoring the main cause of the Middle East crisis--the continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Israel's refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Saudi minister said that the only real danger to the Middle East lies in Tel Aviv's aggressive expansionist policy.

When U.S. Secretary of State Haig, during his Middle Eastern tour in the spring of this year, tried to maneuver the Arab countries into a strategic cooperation to confront the so-called Soviet danger, Riyadh told the U.S. envoy to his face that the main cause of the Middle East crisis which has been going on for many a long year lies in Israel's policy and in Washington's support for the aggressor.

With regard to the Soviet Union's attitude, Sa'ud al-Faysal said in 1979, in a statement to a correspondent of the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH, that Saudi Arabia has repeatedly thanked the USSR for its positive attitude vis-a-vis Arab issues. The Saudi minister said in another statement made in June this year that the Soviet Union plays a tangible role in supporting the rights of the Palestinian Arabs--a role which we hope it will continue to effectively play and which will lead to the settlement of this issue in a manner that safeguards these rights.

Washington is trying to distract attention from its plans aimed at open domination. It is trying in every conceivable way to convince Saudi Arabia and other Arabian Gulf countries that the Soviet Union, as it alleges, threatens their security and is thirsty for their oil. But events convincingly show that the Soviet Union wants, like all the Arabian Gulf states, the removal of the foreign military presence in the region so that the peoples of these countries can solve their problems by themselves without foreign interference and freely manage their natural resources. These are the precepts of the Soviet Union's proposals that aim at guaranteeing peace and security in the Gulf area, proposals which were voiced by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India last year.

The Soviet Union has no designs on the wealth of others, nor does it carry out aggression on other states. It does not intend to impose a political system on other states. It does not strive to obtain rights and concessions for itself. Our principle is peaceful cooperation with all states on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs and on the basis of mutual benefit. The Soviet Union has built and is continuing to build its relations with other countries on this basis. It is ready to build its relations on this basis with Saudi Arabia.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION, MIDEAST POLICY AID SYRIA

PM240737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "New Syrian Construction Sites"]

[Excerpt] Damascus, Sep--The [Syrian Arab] Republic's supreme legislative organ--the People's Council--approved the 5-year plan for 1981-85. Its main objective is the further assimilation of production forces and the consolidation of the national economy. Attention is focused on the consolidation of the state sector, within whose framework it is planned to construct a number of large-scale industrial enterprises, further develop energy, extract oil, phosphates and other minerals and expand the network of highways and railroads.

Another feature of the new 5-year plan is that it envisages an increase in capital investments in agriculture, in which about 60 percent of the gainfully employed population is occupied. The task has been set of ensuring the country's complete self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs. To this end the irrigation of arid lands with the aid of irrigators from the Soviet Union will be continued.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation affects many sectors of the Syrian economy, involving the implementation of a whole series of the republic's key national economic tasks. Newspapers here recently reported completion of the Homs-Damascus railroad. With its opening, the capital will for the first time acquire modern rail communications with hinterland regions. Credit here is shared with the Soviet people who have worked on this construction project.

A few months earlier another main railroad line was commissioned, the Latakia-Aleppo-Al-Qamishli line, a link with the sea for the agricultural provinces in the east which had previously been cut off from the outside world. Our specialists also took part in its construction.

"We assess highly the firm, friendly relations prevailing between our states," Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Qaddur said in a talk with your PRAVDA correspondent. "Friendship with the Soviet Union serves for us as a reliable bulwark in the struggle against the intrigues of our enemies and for the restoration of just peace in the region. We welcome the Soviet Near East initiatives which open up a real ath toward the elimination of the hotbed of tension in this region."

NAVY SHIPS TO MAKE 'FRIENDLY VISIT' TO ALGIERS

LD242026 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--As is officially reported here, in accordance with an agreement, a Soviet naval squadron including anti-submarine cruiser Leningrad and escort ship Bezukoriznenniy under the command of Rear Admiral Gennadiy Shalygin is to call at the port of Algiers on September 27 on a five-day friendly visit.

RPP: 'SPECTER OF COLLAPSE' FACES REGIME IN EGYPT

LD242308 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Egypt is being subjected to an unprecedented wave of persecution of those who oppose As-Sadat's regime. Thousands have been thrown into jail, scores of political and religious organizations have been banned, numerous papers and magazines have been forced to stop publication and some educational institutions have been closed. This fierce campaign is being carried out under the pretext of preventing the escalation of sectarian strife. However, the leftist and progressive forces were the first victims of this campaign. All this represents a logical consequence of the political operations taking place inside Egypt. As-Sadat's treacherous line, his continuous concessions to Israel and the subjection of practically all the country's resources to the United States in a manner harmful to the Egyptian people's vital interest--all this has resulted in the strangling isolation of the As-Sadat regime inside the country.

As-Sadat's regime currently opposes all sections of the population and the entire spectrum of political groupings from the extreme right to the extreme left. The specter of collapse is hovering over the head of the present regime and that of As-Sadat personally.

As-Sadat searched feverishly for an escape from this situation. He needed a good excuse to deal the opposition a decisive blow. He found this excuse in sectarian strife. The Egyptian president and the government authorities then stirred up sectarian disturbances after purposefully sowing the seeds of differences between Muslims and Christians in the country. The opposition political parties and groupings were accused and their leaders arrested, allegedly to safeguard tranquillity and order. There are currently several thousand people in jail. Despite all this, the authorities intend to broaden the scope of arrests and take other measures to suppress the opposition. That is precisely what the politicians and the diplomatic circles in Cairo deduce from As-Sadat's decision to dismiss Shannud III, the Coptic Church pastor in Alexandria, and to prohibit Friday prayers in 40,000 mosques. However, these measures will undoubtedly result in more displeasure and disquiet in both Muslim and Christian quarters.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR DENOUNCED

PM240757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 81 p 1

[TASS reports under general heading "Around Events in El Salvador"]

[Text] Washington, 18 Sep--U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has confirmed the Reagan administration's intention to increase military aid to the Salvadoran junta. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he indicated that the details for rendering additional aid to the Salvadoran regime will be agreed during junta "President" Durate's visit to Washington, expected next week. Haig said at the time that a new consignment of combat helicopters would "most likely" be sent to El Salvador.

The Salvador military is insisting on obtaining further Huey helicopters, which it uses to transport its punitive troops.

El Salvador's de facto ruler, U.S. Ambassador Hinton, also constantly speaks of the junta's "acute need" for weapons. He stated recently that the White House would seek permission from Congress to earmark $200 million for El Salvador in the new fiscal year beginning 1 October.

In this connection a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that the foreign policy department's leadership agrees with "the way Hinton has put the question."

Meanwhile it has become known that the United States is preparing a new act of provocation against Cuba, which Washington is accusing of supplying arms to the Salvadoran rebels. It has been announced in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that on 7-9 October the U.S. and Honduran navies will conduct joint "Eagle Vista" exercises in the Caribbean.

Many local observers believe it is a case of rehearsing a naval blockade of the island of freedom.

Mexico City, 18 Sep--"U.S. policy with respect to El Salvador is just as wrong as U.S. policy with respect to Vietnam once was," O. Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, stated.

O. Palme, who is also chairman of the Independent Commission on Questions of Disarmament and Security, which is now in session in the Mexican capital, denounced the mounting U.S. interference in El Salvador.

Paris, 18--The European Parliament has expressed itself in favor of granting urgent material aid to the people of El Salvador. A resolution adopted by the parliament stresses the need to render humanitarian assistance to the Salvadoran refugees and victims of violence in that country.

EDITORIAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL081424 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Summary] In Moscow Boris I. Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and Cuba's First Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida, who heads the Cuban delegation to Moscow's Third International Book Fair, have signed an editorial cooperation protocol.

The Cuban vice minister pointed out that the agreement, bilateral cooperation in the training of editors and specialists in book trade, translations into Spanish of many books by Soviet writers and their printing in the USSR and printing by Soviet publishing houses of millions of textbooks for the general and intermediate level education in our country are fundamental aspects of the protocol.

PROCLAMATION OF BELIZE INDEPENDENCE OBSERVED

Tikhonov Greetings

PM231527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 81 p 1

[N. Tikhonov message to Belize Prime Minister Price]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr George C. Price, prime minister of Belize.

In connection with the portentous event--the proclamation of the independence of Belize--accept, Mr Prime Minister, my cordial congratulations and my good wishes to the people of Belize for success and progress on the path of independent state development.

The Soviet Government, invariably guided by the principles of the peoples' equality and self-determination, mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs and attaching great significance to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation among all countries, hereby states its recognition of Belize as an independent and sovereign state and its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with it and to exchange diplomatic missions at embassy level.

I express the hope that friendly and fruitful relations will develop between the Soviet Union and Belize for the good of our peoples and the cause of peace.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Interview With Prime Minister

LD210708 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS)--A new independent state, Belize, emerges on the map of the world today.

"Some people think," George Price, prime minister of Belize, told PRAVDA's special correspondent in Belize, "that we as a small nation are not ripe for independence. On the contrary, we need it as the breath of the nostrils; it will be another impulse to the development of the economy, culture and social life. We are ready to become a full-fledged member of the international community on a par with all the freedom-loving peoples on earth."

"Our independence is of importance not only to Belize but to the region as well," Assad Shoman, minister of health, one of the prominent fighters for the country's self-determination, said in an interview with the PRAVDA correspondent. "The presence of a British colony in Central America was on anachronism. The act of proclamation of independence promotes stronger peace in the region. Most countries of the zone, except Guatemala, supported us, and many, including Mexico, Panama, and Nicaragua, expressed readiness to render all kinds of support in the formation of the new state. We want to participate in the Non-Aligned Movement and we shall prove that the solution of big problems is not alien to a small state. The first-priority task is to struggle for peace."

BREZHNEV PRESENTS CHERNENKO WITH ORDER OF LENIN

LD241552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin today presented the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov. Also present were CPSU Central Committee members Aleksandrov, Antonov, Arkhipov, Bogolyubov, Bodyul, Bugayev, Dymshits, Zamyatin, Katushev, Makeyev, Martynov, Nuriyev, Pavlov, Rakhmanin, Smirnov, Smirtyukov, Talyzin, Tsvigun, and Tsukanov; CPSU Central Committee candidate member Georgadze; Losev and Yakovlev, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and also Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the awards. He said:

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, I congratulate you [ty] warmly and from the bottom of my heart as an eminent figure of our party and state on your 70th birthday and on being awarded the Order of Lenin and your second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. This is a merited recognition of your outstanding services to our Communist Party and the Soviet state.

You were received into the party 50 years ago and over all of these years you have shown an example of selfless service to our common communist cause. At the will of the party I had occasion to work with you in responsible areas of party and state work. We all know well and value your sensitivity and responsiveness, your unlimited selflessness in work. I can remember no occasion on which you ever overlooked anything, even if at first glance it concerned not very important matters.

You are, of course, a restless man. But this is a good restlessness when you are constantly thinking of how you can do more and do it better for the country and for the working people. That is how a communist should be. I know that you do not like empty words. In the high post of member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee you bring to everything the party requires of you efficiency, accuracy combined with a creatively bold approach. This is also the feature of a communist. I am confident that you, Konstantin Ustinovich, will continue to work with the same activity, energy and enthusiasm.

All of us, your friends, Konstantin Ustinovich, wish you good health, great new successes in your responsible activity which is greatly needed by the party and the country.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, which says:

For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday, to award to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor, the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, and to erect a bust at the hero's birthplace.

Comrade Chernenko replied. He said:

Dear Leonid Ilich, dear comrades, at this stirring and solemn moment in my life I would like first of all to thank sincerely and from the bottom of my heart the Central Committee of the party, the Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and you [vy] dear Leonid Ilich for your attention to me, for such a high assessment of my modest labor.

Leonid Ilich, in your speech you recalled our joint work. Thank you for the good memory. As far as I am concerned, I consider the years of our work together as the happiest, brightest and most fruitful of my life. Working with you is a great school of life, a school of wisdom and party spirit in the highest meaning of these words. In my practical work, just like everyone of course, I had to tackle tasks in which it was necessary to find nonstandard solutions and then I had as my reliable compass Leninist theory, Leninist principles of party spirit, the thoughts and hopes of people and the experience accumulated by the party on its glorious path. Moreover, I also felt the reliable shoulder of my party comrades and your constant support, Leonid Ilich.

That is why I attribute this high award and the kind words spoken about me to the Central Committee of our party and its Politburo.

This moment, when I am being presented with the awards, is given particular solemnity by the fact that I am receiving them personally from your hands, Leonid Ilich, from the hands of an outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin, great worker and great fighter for the good of the people, for peace on our planet. To take part in this activity of yours, which shows a love for mankind, is for me a duty, an honor and a vocation. I am happy that I can see at first hand and participate in the vast work to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress which is being carried out by the Central Committee Politburo. I have no other wish than to devote all my strength completely to serving the communist ideals which are being fought for with such skill and inspiration by our party and our people. In receiving the award I assure you, Leonid Ilich, and all comrades and friends, that I shall continue to try to justify the very highest trust of the party and its Central Committee. Thank you, comrades.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state cordially congratulated Comrade Chernenko on his high award. They wished him good health and further success in his activity for the good of the Soviet people and the socialist homeland.

GRISHIN READS BREZHNEV GREETINGS AT MOSCOW AKTIV

LD231724 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 81

[Excerpt] During the new study year 4.7 million Moscow residents will participate in the system of Marxist-Leninist education. At a conference of the capital's ideological aktiv today a discussion took place of tasks in improving political education in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decision "On Further Improving Party Studies in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

Comrade Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, conveyed words of cordial greeting to the capital's ideological collective from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Grishin spoke at the conference.

PETROLEUM MINISTER CRITICIZED IN MOSCOW PAPER

PM231159 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 12 September publishes on page 2 a 1,400-word "Open Letter to the Minister" from M. Plyaskin, secretary of the Omskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions, and five other Omskaya Oblast officials, under the headline "The Promises Have Expired," on the "many years of unsuccessful struggle against those mainly to blame for the pollution of the environment" in Omsk and the oblast, namely "enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and first and foremost the Omsknefteorgsintez association."

Enterprises are accused of releasing "harmful gases" into the air, and it is asserted that the problem is becoming worse despite efforts by party and soviet organs and that "in districts where the influence of petrochemical production facilities has most effect, there is an increased incidence of upper respiratory tract disease and allergic conditions." The letter notes promises made by V.S. Fedorov, USSR minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, in the form of orders signed by him personally, which have not been implemented. It states that the people of Omsk need to know "when the measures approved by the minister's orders will be fulfilled, when enterprises in the sector will begin to operate without accidents or threats to citizens' health," and calls on the minister personally to respond, concluding: "Now we want to know, as does everyone in Omsk, how firm the minister's word is."

ARMENIAN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY COMMITTEE UPGRADED

PM240733 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has transformed the Armenian SSR Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision into the Union-Republic Armenian SSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision.

MOLDAVIAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BODY CREATED

PM240929 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 1 two decrees of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium signed in Kishinev on 15 September, by I. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. One announces the formation of a Moldavian SSR union-republic State Committee for Petroleum Products Provision and the other appoints Moisey Petrovich Romanov as chairman of this new state committee.

PRICE COMMITTEE AIDE EXPLAINS PRICE CHANGES

PM241103 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Komin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme": "Retail Price Policy"]

[Text] New retail prices were introduced for certain consumer goods yesterday. For some they have been reduced by 12-37 percent, for others they have been increased by 17-30 percent.

Everyone realizes that retail price changes directly affect the population's interests. Of course, many people ask: Why have retail prices for certain goods been rising in recent years when measures were taken during the postwar period--at the end of the forties and in the first half of the fifties--to reduce them?

Our state's policy in the retail price sphere has always proceeded invariably--both then and now--from the people's interests and promotes the raising of the working people's living standards. In price-fixing, however, this principle is implemented in conjunction with other measures--increasing the population's income and developing the sphere of free services and housing construction. Each of these measures has been used at various periods of socialist building depending on the specific conditions of the development of the economy which had still to be restructured from a war to a civilian footing and was faced with gigantic tasks in restoring the national economy shattered by the war. The production of consumer goods began to increase in step with the resolution of these tasks. The material preconditions arose for raising the retail prices for some consumer goods. By 1954 state retail prices had been reduced by 130 percent in comparison with 1947 and were approaching the prewar level. It should be noted that practically no measures had been taken during this period to increase wages and other money incomes.

In the second half of the fifties there developed new tasks in further raising the Soviet people's living standard. To the forefront came questions of regulating wages by increasing them in stages for individual categories of workers and employees, raising kolkhoz members' earnings, radically improving pension provision, reducing the working week, widening the scale of housing construction and developing the sphere of free public services.

These were fundamentally new avenues for further raising the working people's living standard. Such large-scale tasks had not been set before. I shall not list the measures taken in the past 25 years in the sphere of the working people's health care, education, leisure and everyday life. I shall only recall that during this time the average annual amount of housing commissioned has more than doubled, the working week has been reduced on average by 7 hours and wages have grown faster than in the first half of the fifties. The social security system has been radically altered. Tremendous resources were required for all this.

The main path for raising living standards in the 11th 4-Year Plan is by increasing earnings, further expanding the sphere of free public services and developing housing construction. Thus average monthy wages for workers and employees will increase by 13-16 percent and will reach R190-195 in 1985. State spending on free public services will rise by 20 percent. 530-540 million square meters of new housing will be commissioned--slightly more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. To this must be added the repayment of old loans.

The program adopted at the 26th party congress is already being implemented. The material situation of over 4.5 million families with children and 14 million pensioners is being improved. Approximately R2.5 billion annually has been allocated for this from the state budget. The first increase in basic wage rates and salaries in this 5-year plan is being made: Coal industry workers' wages will increase by R800 million annually--over 1.4 million people will receive an increase.

Under these conditions policy in the retail price sphere remains basically the same as it has emerged in the past 25 years--ensuring price stability for basic food and nonfood consumer goods. Retail prices for bread and baked and pasta products, the main types of fish and canned goods and sugar remain at the 1955 level and for meat and milk products at the 1962 level. Prices remain unchanged for the present range of fabrics, clothing and footwear and also for the main cultural, consumer and household goods--crockery, television sets, radios, tape recorders, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and washing machines. Rates for the main municipal and consumer services remain at a stable low level. In particular, the cost of electricity, gas and urban public transportation is not changing.

However, it would be wrong to believe with the rapid growth of the population's money incomes that prices for all consumer goods could be kept frozen for decades. Let us take the last decade, for example. In comparison with 1970 the proportion of families whose per capita income exceeds R100 per month has increased nearly 200 percent. This, of course, has caused great shifts in demand and effective demand toward high quality goods which are in the "expensive group," but not prime necessities. Whereas, for example, 10 years ago the situation relating to the sale of such goods was normal, with the population's new money potential it is simply difficult to satisfy the increased demand for some of these goods if only because it is impossible to produce more, for objective reasons. This explains, for example, the increasing of prices for jewelry articles made of precious metals and crystal, carpets and fur. This also applies to some imported goods: World prices are continually rising and the state must spend more and more currency resources on purchasing them.

At the same time in recent years there has been an increase in the production and a decline in production costs of some types of knitwear articles and fabrics, certain styles of ladies' footwear and cultural-consumer goods--tape recorders, radios, black-and-white televisions, washing machines and refrigerators. Their retail prices have repeatedly been cut.

It should be noted that our retail price system is of a directed social character. For example, the knitwear industry receives a 25-33 percent subsidy for woolen fabrics produced for children's articles and a 20-50 percent subsidy for cotton fabrics. School text books are distributed free. The state spends over R25 billion annually to maintain a stable or low level of prices for meat and meat and dairy products and R6.5 billion on refunding expenditure in housing and municipal services. Taking other subsidies into account, the overall total is nearly R40 billion. Such social benefits as concessionary passes to sanatoria and rest homes and additional payments from public consumption funds for maintaining children in nurseries and kindergartens and for children's vacations at pioneer camps have long been customary. The source of resources for these economic and social measures is one and the same here: National income, the consumption fund.

The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the consistent line of ensuring the stability of state retail prices for the main food and nonfood goods. The decisions taken by the USSR State Committee for Prices do not affect prices for these goods: they remain stable.

But ensuring this stability is a broad problem on many levels. It does not merely amount to keeping price levels unchanged but demands, at the same time, the expansion of the production of all consumer goods so they are of high quality and in line with public demand. It is for this that a broad program has been approved for further developing light and food industry sectors. The formation of the food program, whose aim is to ensure an uninterrupted supply of all types of food to the population within a short space of time, is nearing completion. This requires supplementary capital investments.

The only material basis for further raising the people's living standard is to develop production and increase its efficiency. Our present and future prosperity depends directly on how we work, on the quality of our labor and on how economically we treat material and labor resources and use reserves to increase the production of goods.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS

PM240755 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by Zootechnician M. Glinka: "More Succulent Fodder!"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of 14 September the country's farms had laid in 61.9 million tons of hay, 54.2 million tons of cured hay and 69.4 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder. Some 96.7 million tons of prepared silage and 6.19 million tons of artificially dried green fodder had been produced.

In the country as a whole the hay procurement plan has been fulfilled 92 percent to date, with stocks now standing at 10.1 million tons--19 percent--more than last year. Hay procurement plans have been fulfilled on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Moldavia. Georgian farms have laid in only just over half of the planned amount of coarse fodder.

Cured hay procurements are 18 percent down compared to a year ago. Whereas arable farmers have laid in 58 percent more than last year in Armenia, 20-21 percent more in Azerbaijan and Estonia, and 3-13 percent more in Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan, procurements are down by 29 percent in the Ukraine and by 27 percent in Moldavia and Turkmenistan.

Fodder procurement workers' main task now is to lay in silage. How are they coping with this task? Machine operators in Estonia are nearest to completing ensiling. To date they have produced 95 percent of the planned amount of succulent fodder--568,000 out of 600,000 tons. The prepared silage production plan has been 85 percent fulfilled in Belorussia and 74 percent fulfilled in Turkmenistan. In Kazakhstan and Georgia, however, a mere 30 percent and in Moldavia a mere 15 percent of the planned amount of succulent fodder has been produced.

Some 54.3 million tons of silage has been produced to date in the Russian Federation--more than last year but less than by the same time in 1979. Only 28 percent of the target figure has been reached. Closest to completing their silage procurement plans are farms in Sakhalinskaya Oblast (88 percent) and the Karelskaya ASSR (74 percent) and furthest from doing so are those in the Tuvinskaya ASSR (0.3 percent). In the Central Region the silage procurement competition is headed by Kalininskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts, with Ryazanskaya Oblast in last place; in the Volga-Vyatka Region the corresponding positions are occupied by the Mordovskaya and Mariyskaya ASSRs; in the Central Chernozem Region first is the Kalmytskaya ASSR and last is the Tatarskaya ASSR. In the North Caucasus the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR is ahead (50 percent) and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR is the tailender (17 percent); in the Urals first and last positions are occupied by Orenburgskaya Oblast and the Udmurtskaya ASSR respectively; in West Siberia Altayskiy Kray leads (55 percent) and Kemerovskaya Oblast is last (9 percent); in East Siberia Chitinskaya Oblast leads and, as stated earlier, the Tuvinskaya ASSR is in last place; in the Far East first and last place are occupied by Sakhalinskaya Oblast and Magadanskaya Oblast respectively.

This year it is particularly important to lay in as much as possible succulent fodder enriched with nitrogen-bearing artificial additives and mixed silage, that is, fodder which will help to make up for the concentrates shortfall in animal rations. This work has not been approached with the same degree of responsibility everywhere. In Tadzhikistan, where 89 percent of silage laid in has had carbamide and other nitrogenous substances added to it, they are producing first-rate protein-rich fodder. In Estonia 74 percent of all silage laid in has been prepared in this way and in Belorussia and the Ukraine the figures are 61 percent and 20 percent respectively. At the same time in Kirgizia only one in every hundred tons of succulent fodder is nitrogen-enriched and the figure is lower still in Kazakhstan. Uzbek, Azerbaijani, Armenian and Turkmen farms do not use this progressive method at all.

Farms in the Russian Federation have laid in 5,677,000 tons of nitrogen-enriched silage--less than last year and only one-tenth of the planned total. Farmers in Kalininskaya Oblast (64 percent) and Pskovskaya Oblast (61 percent) are handling this important operation best. Vologodskaya, Orlovskaya, Belgorodskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts have laid in a considerable proportion of silage with nitrogen-bearing additives. Farms in Kurganskaya and Khabarovskaya Oblasts have been slack in introducing the progressive method.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR and the Ukraine have prepared the most mixed silage--670,000 tons and 652,000 tons respetively. These oblasts have accumulated valuable experience of how to use it and have developed means of automating the distribution of mixed silage. On the other hand, not a kilogram of such silage has been laid in Tulskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Tomskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts. In Estonia, Belorussia, Modavia and a number of other union republics no use whatever has been made of this valuable fodder, which can replace a substantial proportion of concentrates even in hog rations.

Fodder procurement is still in progress. But there is very little time left in which to lay in sufficient fodder stocks and to ensure that livestock has ample winter feed. It is imperative that work be speeded up at silage and cured hay trenches and that as much succulent fodder as possible be laid in.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 24 SEP

LD250156 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

For the first time in many years 650,000 tons of hay have been procured in Gorkiy. About 500,000 tons of seeds are ready for the spring sowing campaign in Omsk. Preference is given to the Omskaya-9 and Almaz wheat strains which have done well in the dry conditions of 1981. (1000 GMT)

Threshing of grain has been completed in Altayskiy Kray. Further processing of the grain continues. (1200 GMT)

Winter (grain crop) sowing is rapidly continuing in the country's southern areas. Every 24 hours 500,000 hectares of fields are being sown. Altogether 30 million hectares have been sown. The plans for the sowing campaign have been fulfilled by the farms of the central areas of the RSFSR, the Urals, Siberia, Belorussia and Lithuania. Fodder procurement is going through strenuous days. The main task of the fodder procurement links and detachments is to use all possibilities to supplement the silage reserves. The conditions for this exist. This work is being vigorously carried out in Lithuania, Latvia and the Ukraine. (1500 GMT)

Sovkhozes and kulkhozes in Altay are successfully completing the stockpiling of seeds. They have already laid in 800,000 tons for spring next year. More seeds for strong and hard wheat varieties, like Tselinnaya-20, Omskaya-9, Novosibirskaya-67, Altayka and Almaz are being stored than last year. (1750 GMT)

NEW FARM MANAGEMENT BONUS SCHEME PUBLISHED

PM241035 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38 signed to the press on 14 September carries on pages 15-16 the 3,000-word apparent text of the "Regulations on Bonuses for the Personnel of Sovkhoz Trusts, Rayispolkom, Oblispolkom and Krayispolkom Agricultural Administrations (Production Administrations), Autonomous Republics' Agriculture Ministries and the Separate Apparatus of Production Associations in Agriculture." The regulations were approved by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Wages and the AUCCTU on 3 June 1981.

KUNAYEV REPORT ON AGRICULTURE AT KAZAKH PLENUM

WA231805 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Abridged account of report by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, at Kazakh CP Central Committee Third Plenum on 27 August]

[Text] Comrades!

At the Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum today we have to examine a question of exceptional importance. It is a question of the unconditional fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain and other agricultural products and our republic's maximum contribution to realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the rural economy.

The most decisive and most intensive stage of the year has now arrived, and the overall evaluation of the republic party organization's work and its capacity for securing the practical fulfillment of the tasks set us by the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding political and state figure of the present day, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will depend on how we pass this crucial examination.

Proceeding from the spirit and sense of the requirements, which are well known to all of you, of the CPSU Central Committee, which has put forward exceptionally important tasks, each of us must understand in all clarity what the great grain crop of Kazakhstan means for our country and for the entire socialist community, and we are obliged to gladden anew the beloved motherland therewith.

There is not nor can there be any more important and honorable task for us now than this. A great deal of organizing work, in which millions of Kazakh workers participated, has already been done throughout the republic for its fulfillment. Relying on the constant assistance and concern of the party and government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, the republic carried out the spring sowing at the best agrotechnical times and accommodated grain crops on an area of over 25 million hectares.

Having counterposed to the difficult weather conditions skill, enhanced agrotechnics and coordinated and, I would say, heroic labor, our grain growers were able to cultivate a good harvest over considerable areas, which affords the overwhelming majority of oblasts, rayons and farms an opportunity of selling the state a substantial quantity of grain over and above the adopted socialist pledges.

Oblast leaders will evidently share at the plenum specific opinions on this score and report the results which they intend to come out with by the completion of the harvesting.

It is incumbent upon all of us today to develop everywhere the most effective struggle for a big Kazakh grain crop of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, mobilize for this the efforts of the republic party organization and all rural workers and the businesslike assistance of the city people, military subunits and educational establishments and, as they say, gather all forces together and achieve a new success on the grain front.

The most telling influence here will, of course, be that of the raised and developed virgin land and its main grain oblasts. But this by no means signifies that some people may remain on the sidelines and quietly wait while others give the state a hefty loaf, and it just remains for the former to share the happiness and joy of the labor victory.

The share of each in the big Kazakh grain crop should be determined both by concrete figures and persistent endeavor to achieve the maximum results in any situation.

Our grain pledges are well known--960 million poods. This is our main goal, and we are obliged to achieve it at all costs.

Thanks to the great deal of organizing work, a higher standard of farming and the skill of the grain growers, favorable conditions for the successful overfulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges have come about in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Karagandinskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts. Chimkentskaya Oblast has already considerably overfulfilled its pledges and intends to produce 175 percent of the plan.

Uralskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts are also obliged to make their largest possible contribution to the republic's grain balance.

In struggling for a big Kazakh grain crop we must harvest on schedule and provide the motherland with as much as possible of the main food crop--wheat--particularly the strong and durum varieties.

The republic's rice and corn growers must make a considerable contribution to fulfillment of the adopted pledges concerning the sale of grain to the state.

The condition of the rice sowings currently is such that there is a possibility of surpassing last year's production and increasing the sale of rice to the state to no less than 30 million poods. This is a vital concern of the Kzyl-Ordinskiy, Chimkentskiy, Alma-Atinskiy and Taldy-Kurganskiy rice growers.

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress set the task of a sharp increase in the production of grain corn. Thanks to the skill of the corn growers of Taldy-Kurganskaya, Chimkentskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and other oblasts, it is being tackled purposefully. Panfilovskiy Rayon alone is counting on selling the state no less than 12 million poods of corn.

All this gives us grounds to set the republic's corn growers a specific task--considerably exceed the planned outlines of the sale of this valuable crop to the state.

Thus objectively evaluating the situation in the republic's grain field, it may be said that, as a whole, we have all the practical prerequisites for overfulfilling the pledges adopted for the sale of grain to the state.

The plenum will evidently instruct the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau and republic Council of Ministers, proceeding from the situation which has actually evolved, to determine the tasks for each oblast for the successful fulfillment of the adopted pledges.

The sovkhozes and kolkhozes have the essential material-technical resources for a successful harvesting.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have extended us great help. Equipment and experienced combine operators have been dispatched to the republic, and additional fuels and lubricants and spares have been allocated.

The material-technical base of the grain-acceptance enterprises has been expanded and augmented. Calculations show that the available equipment and experience will enable us to complete the haymaking and the threshing of the grain in 18-20 days.

In a word, we have everything necessary to win the difficult battle for grain, which, even under ideal conditions, is never easy.

The forecast does not promise clear skies [illegible] September. It is therefore important to make use of literally every fine minute and perform the reaping day and night.

It is essential to ensure the uninterrupted, full-load operation of all equipment and to strive for its highest productivity.

A fast pace of the harvesting must be combined with the impeccable quality and combat mood of the work and each worker's conviction of the social significance of his personal contribution to the common cause. We cannot allow a single instance of indiscipline, carelessness and sloppiness.

This is the CPSU Central Committee summons to us, and we are obliged to answer with the maximum self-discipline and high work results.

Grain is the foundation of the life and the wealth and strength of the people. This is why it is important to erect a firm barrier everywhere against losses.

In the harvesting period particular significance is attached to precision and promptitude in the moving of equipment, transport and personnel. A big role here belongs to the oblast and agricultural administrations and automotive enterprises and to Comrade Ministers Motoriko and Kadyrbayev personally.

The success of the harvesting should be ensured by the coordinated work of the procurement organizations (Comrade Dairov) and enterprises of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade Yegorov).

The Kazakh CP Central Committee is counting on the populous detachment of workers of these departments doing everything to ensure at the decisive stage of the struggle for grain the uninterrupted and high-quality operation of the entire harvesting production line.

It is now of fundamental importance to increase the pace of the grain delivery in each oblast and rayon and on each farm, to which we draw the particular attention of obkoms and raykoms and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

We must not allow commodity grain to settle on the threshing floors. It must be delivered to the granary of the state continuously, around the clock.

It is necessary to harvest all the grain promptly, without loss and in high-quality fashion, increasing its 5-day delivery to a minimum of 130 million poods. Proceeding from its potential, each oblast must draw up a precise schedule and abide by it strictly and unswervingly.

We Kazakh people, veterans and equal successors of the conquerors of the virgin land, possess in full the ingredients of success.

We have powerful equipment presented us by the country.

We have valuable experience, which has been tested and corroborated over the years.

Finally, we have the most important capital--splendid people, true masters of farming and guardsmen of virgin-land conditioning who are capable of scaling the planned heights under the most difficult conditions.

This year Kazakhstan has to confirm particularly convincingly its role as the country's biggest granary. This, dear comrades, is our primary duty to the party and the people, and we are obliged to perform it honorably and with the persistence, skill and expertise with which Kazakhstan people have repeatedly appeared on the frontiers of the biggest victories to the glory of our great motherland.

The party calls on us to secure, together with the grain, fulfillment of the adopted pledges with respect to the sale to the state of industrial crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes.

It is primarily a question of sugar beet, that is, a crop in which we were in a lagging situation even recently. The situation is now much improved as a result of measures which are being adopted. Alma-Atinskaya Oblast has already achieved a breakthrough. It is now the turn of Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts, which are obliged this year to get over the bad patch and, together with Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, sell the state no less than 2.5 million tons of sugar beet.

All the concerns of the Ministry of Food Industry (Comrade Tantsyura) should be focused on the on-schedule preparation of the sugar refineries for acceptance of the raw material and also the laying in for winter storage of sugar beet parent plants. There are considerable omissions annually in precisely these matters.

We now expect good results from the Chimkent cotton growers. According to the report of the oblast's leaders, the state of the cotton plant sowings is good, as a whole, and a fairly good harvest is taking shape. Chimkent people intend not only to fulfill but also considerably surpass the adopted socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton. Let us wish them firm success.

Comrades!

This year and subsequently we are obliged to provide the republic's population fully with vegetables and potatoes only of our own production. Real possibilities for the accomplishment of this task are now taking shape.

However, the situation in the localities also indicates serious shortcomings in the organization of the harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, grapes and other crops, poor use of transport and instances of the spoilage of the cultivated product in a number of rayons of Uralskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts.

At the very height of the harvesting Comrade Mambekov, manager of the Alma-Ata Plodoovoshchtorgom gave an instruction prohibiting the acceptance and pickling of cucumbers more than 14 centimeters long and, furthermore, halted the acceptance of fresh cabbage.

Frankly speaking, such wild instructions are not evidence of an elementary proprietorial approach. This practice costs everyone, primarily the state, dear.

"It is necessary to organize matters such," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed, "as not to lose literally a single kilo of grain, fruit and vegetables. Losses do not come about of their own accord; they have specific culprits. We are holding these culprits insufficiently to account."

The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Dzherembayev) must bring complete order to bear in the storage repositories and at the processing enterprises, where there are sometimes disgraceful occurrences.

The Kazakh SSR Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Tanekeyev) and the workers' supply departments of industrial enterprises, construction projects and railroads must participate most actively in tackling the task of the fullest provision of the position with potatoes and vegetables.

For the good of things I would advise more than just the Pavlodar comrades to draw the necessary conclusions from the article "Justified Concern," which is published today in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, on why there is a vegetable shortage in Pavlodar.

I repeat, we must provide in full for our own vegetables and potatoes. We can no longer assume there will be any imports, comrades. This makes it incumbent upon us to harvest and preserve everything that has been cultivated, for which real concern must be displayed not only by the rural workers but also city people.

It is also necessary to adopt all measures to sell the state as much in the way of oil-bearing sunflower, soybean, flax and other crop seeds as possible.

In tackling questions of the harvesting it is very important to lay a dependable foundation for a big harvest next year.

It is primarily necessary to emphasize with particular seriousness the importance of the laying in of seed stocks. Each sovkhoz and kolkhoz is obliged to secure for itself high-quality seeds of zoned varieties of its own production with regard for the complete requirement.

It is time for certain comrades to stop the business of the outstretched hand and reliance on infinite aid from state resources. After all, your duty makes it incumbent upon all of you to manage efficiently, properly and in a spirit of the demands of the time.

D. A. Kunayev went on to point out that while concentrating the main efforts on the struggle for the harvest it is important everywhere to increase the concrete attention paid to the further development of animal husbandry. All party directives and all Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning the development of this key sector, the speaker observed, hold good and are for us of exceptional fundamental significance in the light of the contribution which the republic is obliged to make to the practical realization of the food program currently being worked out.

The republic party organization is doing much for the further intensification of all sectors of animal husbandry. These questions were again discussed at the Kazakh CP Central Committee Second Plenum, and its decisions must be implemented unreservedly.

What can we say today in this connection? As a whole, the results of the first 6 months are reassuring.

The republic more than fulfilled the plans and exceeded last year's level in the sale to the state of livestock and poultry, milk and eggs. The cattle herd increased. Qualitative indicators improved. Thus the average surrender weight of livestock sold for slaughter is 430 kilos.

However, while mentioning the successes we have achieved we are obliged to regard these positive changes only as a beginning and as a launch pad for new, more appreciable achievements both at the present time and in the foreseeable future.

Let us see what has to be done in the remaining 4 months of this year. It is primarily necessary to increase the sale to the state of livestock and poultry and milk and eggs by each oblast without exception, but this applies primarily to Uralskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and certain other oblasts, where many rayons are jeopardizing fulfillment of the annual plan for the sale of meat to the state. The plan is law and it must be unconditionally fulfilled. At the same time it is necessary to increase the numbers of all types of livestock and poultry.

In Karagandinskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts it is necessary to sharply raise milk productiveness.

The ways and methods of a further increase in animal husbandry products are well known. These are the organization everywhere of intensive pasturing and fattening of the animals, the maximum use of the potential of hog raising, poultry breeding, horse and camel breeding and dairy livestock raising and also other sectors, an improvement in the purchase of livestock, milk, wool and other product surpluses from the population and the development of the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and construction and other organizations.

But there is one further resource whose effectiveness is often reduced "to naught" by too liberal an attitude toward it on the part of certain leaders. This is livestock expenditure on so-called intrafarm needs. Such a "label" frequently conceals the bartering away of the public herd and other outrages. It is high time for a modernization of appetites here, primarily in Dzhambulskaya, Chimkentskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts. How many times have we spoken with all bluntness and justification of instances of a careless attitude toward livestock and its disease and, finally, of outright theft. Of course, there are also considerable positive changes in the struggle against these unseemly occurrences. But it is still too early for us to relax. The leaders of party, soviet, management and administrative authorities, people's control, the press and the entire public need to step up the fight against all manifestations of mismanagement and sloppiness and encroachments on public property.

The party's demand--"the economy must be economical"--fully applies to all sectors of the rural economy and its organization, management and operating methods and styles.

Special mention, comrades, should be made of sheep breeding. A great deal of work is being performed in the republic in fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions concerning increasing the sheep herd in Kazakhstan to 50 million head in the next few years. All oblasts and 193 rayons are involved in this important sector, and more than 600 sovkhozes have specialized therein. At the start of the year there were 35 million sheep and goats. Some 16.6 million lambs were obtained this year. This is a rather good indicator.

But the growth rate of this most important sector needs to be increased still further, with regard for the qualitative aspect here also.

You should remember the decisions of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Second Plenum concerning the conclusions drawn at the republic sheep breeders' conference and provide for this sector's steady growth in each of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts.

In the next few years it is necessary to raise the number of ewes to a minimum of 25 million, secure an annual increase of no less than 1.5-2 million sheep, strengthen the fodder base, make more extensive use of natural fodder land and progressive forms of labor organization and staff the livestock sections with trained personnel confidently combining the practical skills of experienced and the energy of young personnel.

The ever increasing attention of the party, soviet and agricultural authorities and all agricultural workers should be focused on the further development of sheep breeding, as of other sectors of animal husbandry.

Right now is the time to begin everywhere high-quality preparations for the upcoming livestock wintering. It is well known that what is of prime importance here is not only the premises but also dependable fodder stocks.

A good example in this respect is being set by many farms of Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Chimkentskaya and other oblasts.

In the republic as a whole the plans for the procurement of coarse fodder and haylage are being overfulfilled.

However, potential for the accumulation of coarse fodder is not being used everywhere.

The plenum has a right today to make serious demands on this score of the leaders of Guryevskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts. There can be no delaying fodder procurement, for this would inevitably entail irretrievable losses.

In strengthening the fodder base of public animal husbandry we must not forget the livestock owned privately by the kolkhoz members and workers and employees.

Such, in brief, are the issues on which we should primarily concentrate our efforts in the animal husbandry sphere.

Having defined this sector as the shock front in the countryside, the party raised aloft the role of the livestock section workers, on whose persistence and skill the successful solution of food problems depends.

The speaker expressed the confidence that, developing and consolidating successes in all-union socialist competition, the republic's stockbreeders would do everything to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other products.

D. A. Kunayev went on to dwell in detail on urgent questions of the further strengthening of the economy of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes and an improvement in the organization of labor and production and its specialization and concentration on the basis of agrarian-industrial integration.

This is the party's general policy in the countryside, he reminded us, and we are obliged to pursue it consistently and fruitfully.

The cornerstone here should be the most efficient use of the land--our principal resource--capital investments, fixed capital and material, financial and labor resources and the active introduction in production of scientific achievements.

It is important to persistently strengthen cost accounting, raise labor productivity and the profitability of agricultural production and strive for an improvement in the financial-economic condition of each farm, paying particular attention to the emergence of the lagging sovkhozes and kolkhozes at the level of the advanced farms.

The struggle for an increase everywhere in the quality of the agricultural product and for ensuring the full preservation of everything that has been cultivated in the fields and produced in the livestock sections is organically connected with all this.

The problems are known and familiar. Under the current year's conditions the ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Procurement, Meat and Dairy Industry and Trade and the Kazakh SSR Potrebsoyuz are obliged to struggle persistently for their positive solution.

Each instance of a negligent attitude toward public property, the speaker emphasized once again, product spoilage and late delivery to the consumers must receive the most high-minded evaluation, those guilty being strictly punished and the material being given extensive publicity.

The volume of work in the countryside is considerable. And overall success, D. A. Kunayev said, depends largely not only on the labor of the representatives of purely agricultural occupations but not least on that of the construction workers also. Many good examples could be cited of their active work necessary to all. This can be seen everywhere.

But at the same time the scale and pace of rural construction are still inadequate. It is primarily the Ministry of Rural Construction, Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Glavrissovkhozstroy which are to blame for this. Their construction plans are systematically being disrupted in many rayons of Mangyshlakskaya, Dzhambulskaya, Dzhezkazganskaya, Alma-Atinskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts.

The tasks set the rural workers by the party demand that the construction workers speed up the installation of such priority facilities as elevators, repair workshops, warehouses and storage pits, animal husbandry premises and, of course, housing.

It is also important to develop road building in the countryside and all forms of communications. We cannot allow bad roads to cause a deterioration in shipments of agricultural products and lead to losses thereof. Much depends here on the activeness of the local soviets, permanent commissions and deputy groups.

As you can see, the speaker continued, the republic party organization has much to do in the exceptionally crucial harvesting period. We must remember that the reaping is a serious examination being taken by the republic party organization before the party and the people. Consequently, we must all work in such a way as to ensure that the maximum quantity of the highest-quality products, primarily grain, join the country's food stocks from Kazakh fields and livestock sections.

We must subordinate the entire organizing and mass-political work of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, obkoms and raykoms and primary and shop party organizations and party groups to this goal.

No one has the right to forget Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instruction that "...decisive significance is attached to energetic and competent party leadership. If each party organization in its own area makes use of all resources and brings due order to bear in all things, the cause of the entire country will be advanced."

Much will depend on our cadres, who are capable of the skilled accomplishment of the tasks they have been set, ensuring efficient supervision and high-minded criticism and self-criticism in practice and adopting an irreconcilable attitude toward all manifestations of a routine approach, sluggishness, conceit and the embellishment of reality.

The obkoms and raykoms are endeavoring to strengthen the countryside with experienced, politically competent workers.

The professional level of our rural cadres now is far from what it was 10 and even 5 years ago. Leaders and specialists are growing up literally before our very eyes. Many active, daring young people have appeared, for which the republic Komsomol, whose glorious 60th anniversary was commemorated recently, takes undoubted credit.

However, there are still serious gaps in work with cadres--both experienced and young. Particular concern is caused by the high changeability of farm leaders. There are various reasons for this. Objective ones also. But almost one-third of these workers have been dismissed for not having provided leadership and for having compromised themselves. We must all understand that all blunders and work left undone on the part of the party authorities in cadre policy prove very costly. Success in anything is secured primarily by people who are boundlessly devoted to the party and competent, honest and energetic and not those who, surrounding themselves with unscrupulous justifications, themselves are afraid to touch on a matter and assume responsibility. With good reason V. I. Lenin angrily wrote: "...to the devil with all conciliators, people with 'elusive views' and ditherers! Two-three energetic and entirely devoted men are better than a dozen dawdlers" (Vol 46, p 256).

These very just words are pertinent today also. No less important is the problem of middle-tier cadres. On the sovkhozes and kolkhozes many division managers, livestock section chiefs and brigade leaders lack specialized education. Some specialists have a very weak grasp of economics and technology and at times are incapable of distinguishing between buckwheat and millet. This is, of course, an exaggeration, comrades, but at times it is not far from the real state of affairs.

Whence the conclusion: Today in the countryside, where interesting and complex questions will come to fruition in the future, everything is decided only by well-informed cadres. Communists and Komsomol members always were, are and will be their vanguard force.

Over 180,000 communists are currently employed in agriculture in the republic. They are capable of tackling the most complex tasks, and we need to make full use of this tremendous force and subordinate it to the interests of final results, primarily the harvesting and the struggle for an abundant Kazakh grain crop and the all-round development of all animal husbandry sectors.

The local soviets, particularly their rayon level, rural soviets and deputy groups can and are obliged to do a good deal for an effective guarantee of the success of the harvesting campaign in the countryside. Concern for people, regular trade, medical and cultural services, the consolidation of the mutually beneficial patronage ties of city and village and an end to the lack of personal responsibility in this extremely important matter is their job.

What has been said by no means signifies the removal of the personal responsibility of the leaders of the appropriate ministries and departments for fully ensuring the precise operation of the sectors under their jurisdiction--primarily Comrades Ivanov, Tyumebayev, Sharmanov, Yerkimbekov, Tanekeyev and other leaders.

The Kazakh SSR Council of Trade Unions (Comrade Ashimbayev) and its organizations should involve themselves more concretely in an improvement in the rural workers' production and social conditions and socialist competition, striving to impart to it a mass nature and the publicity and comparability of results, in which greater activeness needs to be displayed by the press, television and radio. But, unfortunately, this is not yet discernible in many places.

There are approximately 200,000 people's control officers on the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. This force is called on to strive for achievement of the main goal--gathering in and preserving the harvest on schedule and without losses.

The Komsomol should show itself to be truly efficient at the hot time of the harvesting campaign. There is no doubt that our illustrious youth will not let us down in what is a jubilee year for Kazakhstan's Komsomol and, true to the traditions of the first virgin land developers, will again set examples of shock labor in the harvesting.

D. A. Kunayev expressed confidence that emissaries of the collectives of industrial enterprises, construction sites, organizations and establishments, student youth and soldiers of motor transport subunits--from all of whom our motherland awaits the most important and desired result--would, together with the rural workers, work in shock fashion at this decisive time in Kazakhstan's grainfield.

The speaker went on to say that although it is the agricultural issue which is on our plenum's agenda today, mention must be made, albeit briefly, of the situation and tasks in other sectors of the republic's economy.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congresses, the republic has made a confident start in all sectors of the economy, science and culture.

It is gratifying to report that Kazakhstan's diversified industry fulfilled the 7-month plan for sold industrial output and the manufacture of the majority of the most important products. Hundreds of millions of rubles more products were manufactured than in the corresponding period last year. A considerable quantity of oil, gas, iron ore and other products, including those of Group B, was produced in excess of the quota.

Many collectives are working confidently in construction, transportation and communications and in the services sphere.

The first year of the new 5-year plan--the year of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia--has been marked by notable successes of science and the multigenre culture and a number of major events which have become the property of a union and foreign audience.

All this is good, but must not give any grounds for complacency and an easygoing approach.

For example, in industry lagging enterprises are concealed by the overall entirely favorable indicators. The same can be said about capital construction.

We cannot, comrades, contemplate this with tranquillity, assuming that everything will turn out alright of its own accord. Things will not turn out alright if we fail to provide for the effective combination of ideological, political-educational and cultural work with the urgent tasks of the further development of the economy and do not enhance labor discipline and self-responsibility everywhere. It is now important to embark emphatically in all spheres on a sharp reduction in the number of lagging enterprises and construction sites--and they are known to you in each sector.

It is important to introduce and fully assimilate new capacity on schedule, introduce the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience in production and reinforce the practice of economies and thrift in all areas--without exception.

Construction matters--the very foundation of our further successes--demand particular attention. The party demands that an exceptionally realistic approach be displayed toward them and that the dispersal of resources and unnecessary racing ahead be prevented.

In each sphere and sector it is necessary to pull up all the lagging areas, put an end to extra-plan construction projects and ensure the on-schedule commissioning and complete assimilation of capacity.

In the 4 months remaining until the end of the year we must work in a particularly organized and intensive manner. We are obliged to work without sudden spurts and last-minute rush, win through ability and unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill the plans and socialist pledges in each sector, at each enterprise and construction site and in each job.

It is important not to slacken the attention paid to such particular areas as trade, public catering and consumer services. All these spheres are also politics and a factor of people's labor and social activeness. For this reason it is necessary to struggle ruthlessly against those who attempt to create an artificial shortage and decisively eradicate instances of speculation and all abuses.

One further fundamentally important point. Now, when the scale of work is broadening everywhere, it is important to propagandize progressive experience more extensively and encourage the best workers morally and materially in every possible way and surround them with honor and attention and, by way of contrast, create an atmosphere of strict condemnation around careless workers, utilizing for this the entire force of the labor collectives and the press, television and radio.

We have a right to count on the most active participation in all matters of the labor collectives of our creative unions, establishments and organizations, whose pledges record many interesting proposals and promises which need to be made a reality more confidently in order for the indissoluble alliance of all classes and social groups of the society of mature socialism to be even stronger.

Comrades! Our entire constructive work is aimed at a further increase in the economic and defense might of the peace-loving land of the soviets and the growth of Soviet people's well-being, which is the core of the party's entire purposeful activity. Thus let us not spare our efforts to ensure that our grain and metal, oil and coal, machines and tools--everything by which Kazakhstan is rich and glorious--continue, together with the republic's increasing spiritual potential, to exalt the reality of the imposing creation of the new world and contribute to the strengthening and burgeoning of our beloved motherland and the whole socialist community.

This is particularly important under the extremely complex conditions of the present international situation, where world reaction and, primarily, aggressive U.S. circles are dreaming of achieving all-round superiority over the Soviet Union and attempting in every way to weaken the socialist world and increase the threat of war on all flanks. The latest madness was the U.S. administration's decision to produce the neutron weapon.

Implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union counterposes to the imperial policy of undermining detente a constructive and consistent struggle for peace. The Soviet Union's loyalty to the great goals is convincingly corroborated by the appeal of the highest organ of state power of our country "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meetings in the Crimea and the entire day-to-day foreign policy practice of our state--the reliable bulwark of the security of the socialist community countries and peace throughout the world.

The successes of the CPSU's foreign policy and the Soviet state's international authority are determined to a large extent by the growth of its economic potential. Abundant Kazakh grain is of particular economic, political and strategic significance in this respect.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, daily kept abreast of our affairs and are rendering us inestimable assistance and support.

We can have only one response to this concern and attention--exerting all efforts to honorably fulfill everything planned in the sphere of the economy, science and culture and, primarily, on the grain front, where the most vital, decisive days are now approaching.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of the republic will do everything to provide the motherland with as much grain and other agricultural products as possible, strive for new successes in all sectors of the economy and science and culture and make a fitting contribution to the realization of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.